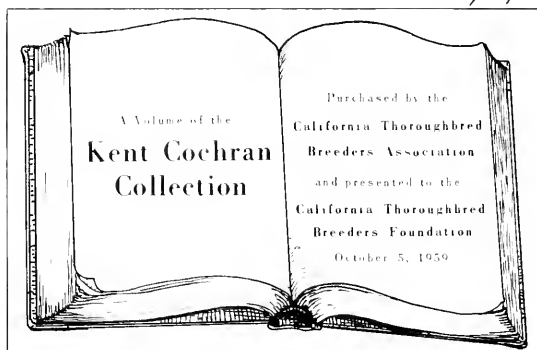
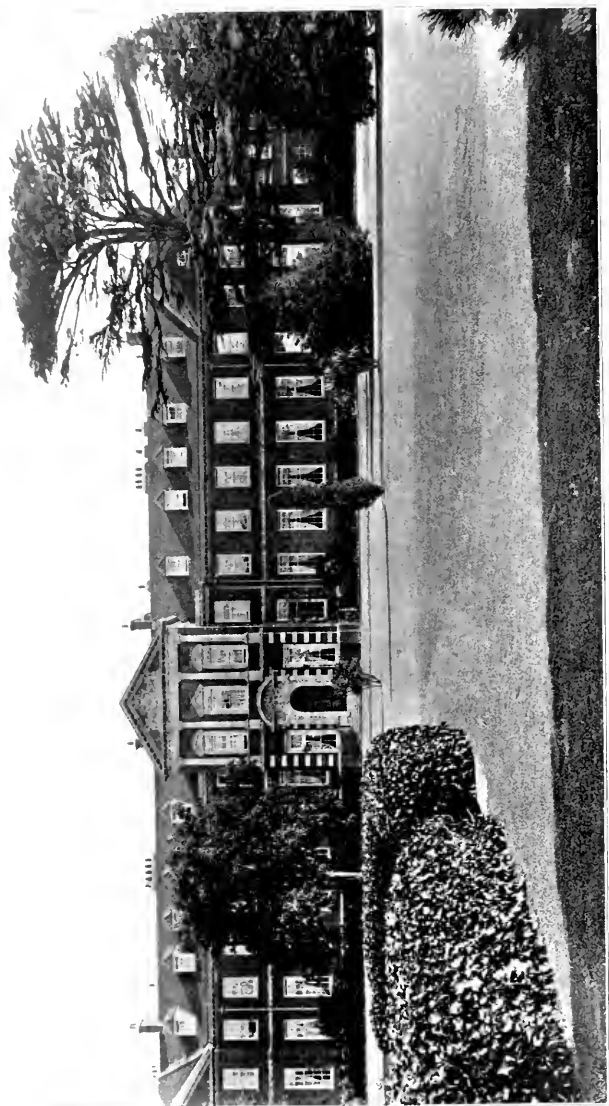


SPORTING AND HUNTING
RECORDS
OF
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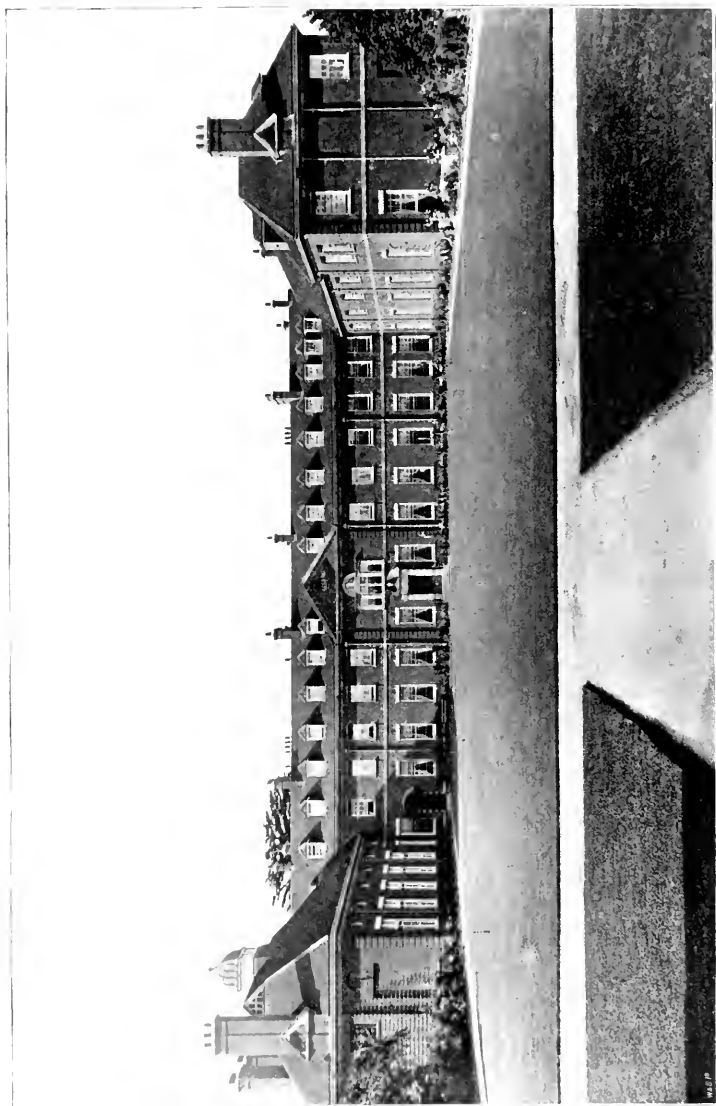


JOHN A. SEAVERN



CHEVELEY PARK.
North Front



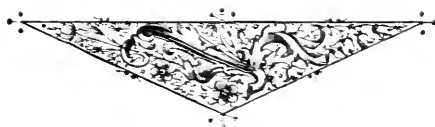


CHEVELEY PARK.

South Front.

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PORTING AND URAL
HEVELEY STATE.



COLLECTED AND COMPILED BY W. P. HORE AND

1899

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ERRATA.

- Page 59.—*For* "born in 1661" *read* "August 12, 1662," and *omit* "in 1675."
- Page 81.—*For* "Lady Frances Seymour, who died December 2, 1748," *read*
"January 25, 1761."
- Page 85.—*For* "jade" *read* "rogue."
- Page 95.—*For* "He adhered to James II. until he" *read* "the King."
- Page 119.—*For* "on the steps before the altar" *read* "under." He was burned
March 15, 1727 (*Old Style*).

ILLUSTRATIONS.

CHEVELEY PARK (North Front)	<i>Frontispiece</i>
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NEWMARKET.

Christmas, 1898.

SPORTING AND RURAL RECORDS

OF THE

CHEVELEY ESTATE.



AS early as the Anglo-Saxon era Cheveley (with its adjoining manors) was closely associated with royalty, the successive owners being invariably conspicuously identified with chivalry and sport, and prominent patrons of our national pastimes. Thus at the beginning of the tenth century we find this famous sporting estate in the possession of Athelstan, who is usually styled by historians "the first King of England." When this King's aunt espoused Adolf, son of the Count of Flanders, the nuptial presents included 300 beautiful horses (*Equos cursores plurimos*), with rich caparisons, the sword of Constantine the Great, and the conquering lance of Charlemagne. What became of those weapons has not been recorded, but a tradition prevails that the happy bride retained a draft of the beautiful coursers, and gave the rest to King Athelstan, who carefully preserved them and perpetuated the breed on this estate. The property was successively in the possession of Queen Ælffled, King Edward the Confessor, and Canute the Great, King of Denmark (who also ruled over five other kingdoms), while—as we shall subsequently have occasion to record—it is a singular coincidence that after the lapse of many centuries two other Kings of Denmark were at Cheveley in the years 1614 and 1768.

CHEVELEY.
Anglo-Saxon
Period.

CHEVELEY.

Early
and Medieval
Period.

After the Norman Conquest the estate was held by King William I., and was let by Knight's Service to various tenants.

Hamon Baron Peche was appointed High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire by Henry II. in 1164, and continued to hold that office until June, 1166, at which time, upon the assessment of the aid for marrying the King's daughter, he certified his Knight's Fees in Cambridgeshire to be seven and a twelfth part *de ventri feoffamento*, as also a half, third, and fourth part *de novo*; and in Suffolk to be eleven and a half and two fourth parts; upon which, four years afterwards, he rendered the King, at a mark for each fee, £12 14s. He died in 1190, and was succeeded by his son Gilbert, who, in 1195, on the occasion of the collection of the tribute for the redemption of King Richard I., paid £19 and 20*d.* for the Knight's Fees of his paternal inheritance, and 2½ marks for those which descended to him through his mother. He died about the year 1213, when Cheveley and the rest of his estates were committed by King John to the custody of Hugh de Bones, during the minority of Hamon, his son and heir, who, in 1223, obtained the precept of Henry III. for laying scutage upon all his own tenants by military service relative to the expedition to Wales. In 1241 he died whilst making a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and his remains were conveyed to the Priory of Barnewell, Cambridgeshire, and there interred. His son and heir, Gilbert, died in 1291, and was succeeded by Gilbert, last Baron Peche, who attended Edward I. in the expedition of 1294 to Gascony. He was summoned to the successive Parliamentary sessions as a Baron of the Realm, from 29th December, 1299, to 3rd November, 1306, and again by Edward II., to the session assembled at York 14th November, 1322. He married, first, Maude de Hastings, by whom he had a son and heir, Gilbert, who, however, was not summoned to Parliament, nor is any account given of their descendants; and, secondly, Joane, daughter of Simon de Grey, and to his children by that lady he left the greatest part of his property, making

The Barons
Peche.

Edward I. heir to the rest of the barony. He died in 1323. The manor was subsequently held by the families of Loveday, Ormesby, and Pulteney. In 1349 William de Pulteney held the estate by service of a Knight's Fee and right of Free Warren, by which it is evident the sporting rights, even in those days, were decidedly important.

CHEVELEY.
Early
and Mediaeval
Period.

The adjoining manor of Ditton was given in exchange for Cheveley by Canute the Great. After the Norman Conquest it was held by William I., and was farmed by William de Nowers, as recorded in Domesday Book. Later on the manor was divided and two new manors were formed there—one called Ditton-Valence and the other Ditton-Camois—which were successively and collaterally held by the families of de Valence, Earls of Pembroke and de Camois, of which latter family was the famous Lord Camois, who commanded the left wing of the English army at Agincourt, and for his valiant services on that occasion was made a Knight of the Garter. In the reign of Edward III. Ditton Camois was held by William de Pulteney (1349) by the service of a pair of gilt spurs. The manor was then worth £20 per annum.

DITTON.

DITTON
CAMOIS.

William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke (who was half brother on the spindle side to Henry III.), was a valiant soldier and a mighty hunter. Sir William Dugdale records that when this Earl was on one of his sporting expeditions he entered a park belonging to the Bishop of Ely, and there, after hunting without leave or licence, went to the Bishop's manor house, and, finding nothing to drink but ordinary beer, broke open the buttery doors.* After all his companions had drunk their fills, they pulled the spigots out of the vessels, and so departed. This Lord Pembroke was killed in the French wars, and his remains were conveyed to

DITTON
VALENCE.
The Earls of
Pembroke.

* About the year 1350 William Bateman (then Bishop of Norwich) imposed a most humiliating penance on Lord Morley (a great favourite of Edward III.) for hunting without permission in the episcopal park. Bareheaded and barefooted the dejected baron went in repentant progress through the streets of Norwich with a lighted taper, which, kneeling, he offered at the bishop's throne.

DITTON

VALENCE.The Earls of
Pembroke.

England and interred in Westminster Abbey under a splendid monument. His son and successor, Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, was a conspicuous sportsman, and a prominent commander in the wars of Scotland in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. This whilom owner of the estate was famous for his prowess in the saddle, and was what we would now call a subscriber to the interdicted tournaments on Newmarket Heath in 1309 and 1313. He was killed in France in 1323, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, when the title became extinct; but it was afterwards revived in favour of Jasper Tudor, created Earl of Pembroke, who, according to the court rolls of the manor, obtained a grant of Ditton-Valence in the reign of Henry VI. He was surnamed Hatfield, after the place of his birth, and was one of the main pillars of the house of Lancaster in the final stages of the Wars of the Roses, which ultimately triumphed on Bosworth field. Upon the accession of his nephew Henry VII., this Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, was created Duke of Bedford, in October, 1485. He was a famous sportsman, and his prowess in the saddle was undeniable. As an administrator he held many prominent offices of State: was Chief Justice of South Wales, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and a Knight of the Garter. He died without heirs in 1495, when the earldom of Pembroke and the dukedom of Bedford became extinct. The manor was subsequently in the possession of the families of Oldhall and Gorges, and was given in exchange by Sir Giles Capell to Henry VIII.

DITTON

CAMOIS.

In the reign of Elizabeth the adjoining manor was in the family of Wendy, from whom it passed by inheritance to the Coningsbys in the reign of Charles I. From the reign of Charles II. to about the beginning of the reign of George II. the manor belonged to the Viscounts Scudamore, a family conspicuously identified with horse breeding, particularly in Herefordshire, and whose arms were, most appropriately, gules, three stirrups, leathered and buckled *or*.

According to a certificate "to the King's Ma^{ty} of Thomas Bishop of Ely, Sir John Hynd, Sir Robert Peyton, Thomas Hutton and Thomas Hudstone, assigned by the King's Grace Commission to them and others named in the said Commission directed for the taking of Musters within the said County of Cambridge as by the said Commission bearing date the fourth day of February in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord plainly appeareth by vertue of such Commission the said Commissioners hath divided themselves for setting forth of the said Musters in form following—That is to say: "

CHEVELEY.
—
Edward VI.,
1548.
Military
Services.

In the Hundreds of Cheveley, Radfield, Chillford, and Wittlesford the Musters were taken by John Cotton, John Huddleston, Jacob Dyer, esquires, Robert Lockton and John Milesent.

From this enrolment it appears that the Manor of Cheveley contributed—and was assessed to produce—three archers and sixteen billmen for the King's service. The name of each soldier is given, viz. :

February 4,
1548.

THE HUNDRED OF CHEVELEY.

Archers.

DITTON Robt. Collyn.
John Martyn.

Billmen.

Witton Dalton.

The same towne ys furnished w^t ij harneysses.

Billmen.

CHEVELEY ... Witton Lynwoode.
Thomas Glover.
Rye Smythe.
John Flatman.

The same towne ys furnished w ij harneysses.

CHEVELEY.

Military
Services.
1548.

Billmen.

KERTELYNCHE Edward Sawder.
Richard Smythe.
Jaffray Smythe.
Rob. Caley.
John Fowler.

The same towne ys furnished w^t iij harneysses.

Billmen.

ASSHELEY John Glover.
John Edmunde.
Robt. Edmunde.

The same towne ys furnisshed w^t ij harneysses.

Archers.

NEWMARKET... Robt. Plowman.

Billmen.

Christopher Wallson
Witton Tyff.
John Ivelson.

The same towne ys furnisshed w^t iij harneysses.

Elizabeth.
1588.

Forces levied in Cambridgeshire to serve against the Spanish Armada.

CHEVELEY MANOR ... Light Horsemen 8. Footmen 12.
June, 1588.

Certified by LORD (Roger) NORTH,
Lord Lieutenant of the Co. Cambs.

Elizabeth.
June 6, 1597.

In an indenture of delivery by Sir John Cutts, Sir John Peyton, and Sir John Cotton, Deputy Lieutenants of Cambridgeshire, appointed to execute Her Majesty's Commission of Lieutenancy in the absence of Roger, Lord North, Lord Lieutenant of the said county, to Captain Garrett Dillon, of 100 able men named, whereof 50 are well-armed pikes,

40 musketeers, and 10 calivers,* who are to be at London on the 10th instant, the Hundred of Cheveley, was represented in the said levy by Clement Ludlowe.

The Justices of the Peace within the Hundred of Cheveley certified to the Judges of Assise that the two privy watches were kept in the said Hundred the 20th day of August and the 14th day of September last past, that there were no rogues, vagabonds, or masterless men.

Pursuant to, and in obedience of, the commands of the Privy Council, dated December 29, 1583, whereby Commissioners were duly appointed "to take view of all able men within their respective counties and shires, and to have them in readiness for defence of the realm in case of any sudden invasion," the Commissioners to whom this duty in the County of Cambridge was entrusted, namely, Roger Lord North, Francis Hynde, Robert Peyton, Anthony Cage, John Hatton, and others, duly drew up and sent to the Privy Council their report thereon, from which it appears that on January 24, 1583-4, they "viewed the men, shot, and weapons" available for active service within the said county. This levy yielded a total muster of 800 men; the Hundred of Cheveley contributing 34 able men, armed with 6 "croslets," 8 "shot," 8 "bows," and 8 "bills."

The Commissioners on this occasion remarked, that, "The number of men allotted vnto vs be readie, wth some armes shott and weapons, howbeit the armes w^{ch} wee haue ys verie vnseruiceable and insufficient, albeit wee hadd the same a fewe yeares past by order owte of y^e Tower [of London] notwthstandinge all defectes shall spedelie & sufficientlye be supplied in y^e same kyndes. Touching y^e armes shott & weapons w^{ch} wee wante, there shall forthwth some persons be appointed to attende y^r good LL: further direction in what places of London wee shall be for o^r money fytted of these things, w^{ch} vpon prooffe shall be found seruiceable. The whole number of 800 men shall lykewise be

CHEVELEY.
Military
Services.
Elizabeth.
1571.
Rogues and
Vagabonds.

Elizabeth.
January 24.
1584.

* A hand-gun or arquebuse.

CHEVELEY.
 —
 Military
 Services.
 1584.

thoroughlie furnyshed according to y^e sedule your LL: sent enclosed wth your lres, at or before the daye prescribed vnto vs."

The Commissioners then beg to inform the Privy Council that although H.M. levy in this county does not exceed 800 men, with arms, shot, and weapons, it was nevertheless a great burden for a shire so small to bear, "where the people lyve in contynneal toyle wth great charge & lytle gayne."

Elizabeth.
 1585.

In July, 1585, Queen Elizabeth wrote to the Commissioners of Musters for the County of Cambridge directing them to levy and arm a certain number of able men in that county, for service in the Low Countries, in a special expedition against Sluys and the port towns on the coast of Flanders. This levy was to be at a minimum rate of £3 10s. per man—"whereof 40s. shall serve for the provision of apparel* and 30s. for arms by which one means bothe the one and the other shall by those that are appointed to take care thereof be so prepared and put in readiness as the soldiers shall receive their apparel at the place of embarking, and their arms entirely delivered on the other side of the sea where the troops are to be landed." Unfortunately, the details of this levy and muster have not been preserved.

Charles I.
 1629.

According to the certificate of Sir Thomas Sandys, Sir John Carleton [of Cheveley], Knights and Baronetts; Sir John Cutts, Sir Edward Hynde, and Sir Simon Steward, Knights, Deputy Lieutenants to the Right Hon. the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Lieutenant of this County of Cambridge, made the sixth day of October, A.D. 1629; it appears from this muster that the number of men (infantry, was 1000, who were armed with 461 corslets and 539 muskets. There were also cavalry, namely, 50 carbineers, and 50 dragoons, under the command of Mr. Robert Millecent, Captain.

The details of this muster are not given in the several

* Uniform.

Hundreds within the county; it is only classified under the east and west side of the shire, and the Isle of Ely.

By a subsequent muster (which is undated) it appears there were no defaulters when the latter was taken.

On the 26th of March, 1639, the Council of War at London wrote to the Lord Lieutenant of the Co. Cambridge, or in his absence to the Deputy Lieutenants there, directing attention to H.M. orders for sending 1000 trained soldiers of that county to Gravesend, to be there by the ensuing 8th of April. The Council of War were now, by H.M. command, to require the said Deputy Lieutenants to take order, that of the said number there be sent 20 sergeants and 20 drummers, together with their halberts and drums. And for the more orderly embarking of the men the Deputy Lieutenants were enjoined to consider how long before the 8th of April it would be requisite for the officers who were to command them to be at the port, to take charge of them, and to prevent their committing disorders in the country. The Deputy Lieutenants were to take special care that the arms sent were to be very good and complete as these were intended to be duly restored to the county at the end of the service.

CHEVELEY.
Military
Services.

Charles I.
1639.

Loyal
Cheveley.

At the time the Civil War was imminent, Charles I. issued a proclamation to all loyal subjects to take up arms in his behalf, and to place themselves under the leaders appointed by him. The Parliament, on the other side, called out the county militia, and ordered every parish to send its quota to the ranks. Every incumbent was required to find one man, fully equipped, for the muster. At Cheveley the minister read the King's commission only, refused to take the covenant, and declined to send a man-at-arms to the muster of the Parliamentary forces. For this he was deprived of the benefice, and an adherent of the other party inducted in his place.*

* The Rev. Edward Conybeare, in "A History of Cambridgeshire" (London, 1897), page 224, in referring to the concentration of the Parliamentary forces on

CHEVELEY.

Charles I.
1631.Licensing and
Corn Laws.

According to a certificate of the Justices of the Peace for the Co. Cambridge (who were ordered by the Privy Council to hold a supply of corn, &c., and to set forth the quantity and price of the same within the several Hundreds) it appears by the said certificate, dated March 29, in the seventh year of H.M. reign (A.D. 1631) that, in obedience of the said order, they certified having made a sufficient provision of corn for that year, and confirmed the same by the assent of the inhabitants, and for the better continuance thereof suppressed all malting for the present (the necessities of the times enforcing them thereto); and likewise bound all ale-house keepers in new recognizances to utter or sell no beer under two quarts for a "pennie." The Justices of the Peace likewise by their warrants raised wards by days and watches by nights for the apprehending of rogues, vagabonds, and other loose and wandering persons that so they may receive condign punishment according to the statute in that kind provided. They also "bound" apprentices in the said Hundreds

Triplow Heath, June 10, 1647, says: "It was from this camp on Triplow Heath—till within living memory the same wide, open expanse of turf around the 'Nine Wells' that was then—that Cornet Joyce set forth on that memorable ride to Holmby House which gave the King's person into the power of the army. Already surrendered by the Scots into the hands of Parliamentary Commissioners, he was now taken into other keeping by authority of that other Commission, 'written in fine legible characters'—the Cornet's stalwart troopers. From Holmby he was conveyed to *Cheveley, in our country, where Fairfax and Cromwell 'waited on' him*, and arranged for his removal to Newmarket, where, as well as at Royston, his father had set up a hunting-box. The natural road from Holmby would have been through Cambridge, where the streets were decked with green boughs and 'whole rose bushes' to receive him. But fear of popular demonstration amid these May Term gaieties caused his escort to carry him round by Trumpington, where we hear of 'much preparation for his Majesty by sweeping the streets, cutting doune boughes, and preparing of benefires' [bonfires]. At Newmarket he was kept under careful guard." . . . We are unable to endorse the accuracy of the words italicised in the above extract. It seems the rev. author has mistaken Cheveley for Childerley, where Charles I. was brought after his seizure by the Parliamentary forces at Holmby Hall, Northamptonshire. Childerley is twenty miles from Cheveley. It is very probable the King was at Cheveley occasionally at that time, but certainly not under the circumstances above mentioned. See "The History of Newmarket," vol. II., pp. 49-60, where all the details of the detention of Charles I. at Newmarket, in June, 1647, are given.

to pursue H.M. commands, orders, and directions, whereof they set their hands, &c.

Signed by SIR JOHN CARLETON
(of Cheveley)
SIR EDWARD PEYTON
THOMAS WILSON
and
ISAAC BARROW.

CHEVELEY.
—
Licensing and
Corn Laws.

On the ensuing 21st of April the said Justices of the Peace for the Co. Cambridge drew up and presented their Report to the Right Hon. "Mr. Tyrrell, Esq., Sheriffe of the Countie of Cambridge," therein reciting that by vertue of a letter from the Right Hon. the Lords of H.M. most honourable Privy Council, they caused a search and exact survey to be taken of all the grain remaining in the several Hundreds aforesaid, and upon purview of the surveyors they found [*inter alia*] that in the Hundred of Cheveley there was 176 quarters of wheat and rye, 324 quarters of barley, and 40 quarters of malt.*

On June 10, 1634, the Justices of the Peace presented their report to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Berkeley, Knight, Judge of the Assize for the County of Cambridge, certifying that they held a meeting at Newmarket on the above mentioned day to take measures for the relief of the poor within the Hundred of Cheveley, &c., "according to the Orders and Directions formerly received from the King's most excellent Majesty" in that respect. From this return it transpires that those magistrates, upon this occasion, (i.) "placed and putt forth Twentie poore Children as Apprentices to sufficient and able Masters." (ii.) They restrained and discharged eight several

Charles I.
June 10, 1634.

* The current prices are not given in this return. By a similar one taken at Caxton the price of grain, &c., at Royston market was : Wheat, 9s. ; barley, 5s. ; oats, 3s. 4d. ; peas, 5s. ; and malt, 5s. per bushel.

THE A. E. E.
 Inclosure
 to the
 Clerk of the
 Peace

persons from buying barley to convert to malt. (iii.) They received a presentment from the several constables showing that 32 rogues and vagabonds were lately punished within that division of the county: and. (iv.) that they had a good account made to them how the "several town stocks had been employed in that division."

The certificate is signed by the following magistrates:

Sir, JOHN CARLETON
 THOMAS WILSON
 ISAAC BARROW
 and
 THOMAS TYRRELL.

Proceedings
 at the Court of
 Newmarket
 and Bursell

On the ensuing July 8 the same Justices of the Peace held a similar meeting relating to the like affairs within the Hundred of Cheveley, at Newmarket, on the above mentioned day. They certified to Sir Robert Bartlett [Berkley] that they took the account of the churchwardens and overseers of the Poor as to what poor children there had been within the said division of the county who were fit to be put forth and placed as apprentices. "and did at that time place and bind forthwith 16 poore children to honest & able maisters." They suppressed twelve maultsters. They exacted a strict account of the several constables within the said division as to the vagrants and wanderers so taken and punished. By the certificates it appeared the number of persons arrested and punished was 18; and farther they did at this meeting appoint a privy search to be made within the said division against their next meeting. They gave strict charge to the officers concerning ale-houses: commanding those officials to enquire into such as were unlicensed. "and whether there be any in the said towns which may well be spared."

On the ensuing August 1 the same Magistrates again met at Bursell to investigate and report on the rural affairs at Cheveley

and the adjoining Hundreds. Their first concern, on this occasion, was to prohibit the extraordinary buying of barley to be converted into malt and to suppress fourteen maltsters. They apprenticed four poor children. They found that 13 rogues and wandering persons had been punished within the division since their last meeting. Certain idle persons who were formerly out of service were punished, and steps were taken to place them with "sufficient & able maisters." It appeared by the constable's presentments that certain persons within the division had obstinately and of their own authority taken upon themselves the common selling of ale and beer; consequently the Magistrates issued warrants to attach the said delinquents; and further they "diminished the number of such licensed houses as they did not hold needful."

The next meeting of these Justices of the Peace for this division of the county was held at Newmarket, situate in the Cheveley Hundred, on October 14. In their Report to Sir Robert Berkeley, Judge of the Assize, it transpires, they apprenticed four youngsters—found by the constables' bills that there were six vagrants "punished according to the statutes in that cause provided"—gave strict charge for a privy search to be made under the Chief Constable and the petty constables within the division—and finally gave "strict chardge for the chousing of able men to serve as constables in the divers Townns w^{thin} o^r division."

On the ensuing November 24 the same magistrates met at Burwell, investigated the state of rural affairs occurring within the Hundred of Cheveley and the adjoining parts, since their last meeting, and reported to the Judge of Assize that they now suppressed one alehouse, bound five apprentices to able masters, gave strict charge to the local constabulary "for looking to alehouses that they keep good order and to give them notice who they shall find fault in that kind," and that they bound over "three able men for refusing to take apprentices to appear at the next assises."

CHEVELEY
Licensing of
Cott. Lave.
1734

DITTON
VALENCE.
—
Henry VIII.
Sir Giles Capel
and
Henry VIII.
Pheasants.

An interesting incident associated with the pheasants and partridges of the locality now known as the famous "Links beat,"* adjoining Newmarket Heath, occurred there in the reign of Henry VIII. At that time Sir Giles Capel was the lord of the manor. His first wife, Lady Mary Capel, had a grant of 20 marks a year from Henry VII. The annuity was confirmed to her by Henry VIII. In November, 1535, the payments were two and a half years in arrear; and, in order to obtain the money, Sir Giles wrote to Cromwell (who became Chancellor after the fall of Cardinal Wolsey) to remind him of the circumstance, and to solicit payment of the amount. On this occasion Sir Giles—probably to propitiate the powerful Minister—intimated that "his goshawk has killed a few pheasants and partridges," which he forwarded for the Chancellor's acceptance. The present was highly appreciated, and, moreover, Sir Giles obtained an order on the Exchequer for the arrears of his wife's annuity. Those pheasants and partridges were greatly admired at Court, and when the King saw them he claimed them for his own table. The Links pheasants and partridges in modern times have obtained a high reputation with gunners and *bon vivants* who have had the felicity of making their acquaintance. That they constituted a dainty dish to place before a King, in the days of Henry VIII., is proved by the above circumstance; and it

* It is difficult to satisfactorily get at the meaning or the derivation of this place. It never had anything to do with golf, as it was never played there. Topographically, the name cannot be applied, because the configuration of the ground does not admit of that interpretation, nor is there any sand or waste land there, according to the Scotch meaning. Some of the beats are certainly partly linked to one another, but they are called "rides." In Suffolk, sausages were frequently called "links." When George II. landed at Lowestoft, January 14, 1736-7, it was so dark by the time he reached Copdock that lights were thought necessary; the officer in advance inquired of the landlady at the White Elm if she had any flambeaux, or could procure any. Being answered in the negative, he asked her if she had any links. "Aye, that I have," said she, "and some as good as His Majesty (God bless him) ever eat in all his life;" and immediately produced some fine sausages! Not far from "The Links" is the "Beacon Course"—another topographical puzzle.

is likewise confirmed by the fact that, soon after, this manor (which, at the time mentioned, was worth only £22 12s. 6d. a year) was acquired by Henry VIII., who gave Sir Giles Capel three manors in Essex, Herts, and Middlesex, producing an annual income of thrice the value of this one taken by the King in exchange for them. These incidents prove that the value of shooting rights is not of so recent a creation as is commonly supposed; a careful investigation of conveyances of estates and old leases (as in this case) demonstrates that the "apprehensione volatiliū" (fowling), in cases where what we now term the "shooting," was good, commanded a specific value over and above the agricultural produce of the land. It is obvious Bluff King Hal acquired this manor because the game there was probably the best obtainable in his dominions.

Sir Giles Capel was son and heir of Alderman Sir William Capel (Lord Mayor of London in 1503 and 1509) and Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Arundel, Knight, of Lanhern, co. Cornwall. Sir William obtained a grant of the manor of Ditton Valence in the thirteenth year of the reign of Henry VII. (A.D. 1498). His son, Giles Capel, was one of the most famous sportsmen and cavaliers of the reign of Henry VIII. We first hear of him when he was appointed a captain to serve in the expedition to France in June, 1512, where, by his martial deeds, he attained a high reputation, and was knighted for his valour at the sieges of Terouenne and Tournay, and at the action of Guinegate, called the Battle of Spurs. The ceremony of his knighthood was attended with all the pomp and circumstance of victory in the church of Terouenne, "after the Kinge came from Masse, under the banner in the Church, December 25th, in the 5th yeare of his reigne" (A.D. 1513). Sir Giles attended the King during the expedition into France in 1520, where he and others challenged all gentlemen there to feats of arms for four days. This famous tournament is known as "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," and so well did Sir Giles do his devoir on that occasion, that he was included among those, on the English

DITTON
VALENCE.
—
Sir Giles Capel
and
Henry VIII.

DITTON
 VALFENCE.
 —
 Sir Giles Capel
 and
 Henry VIII.

side, who deserved special prizes. In May, 1522, he was appointed to attend Cardinal Wolsey and the officers of State to receive the Emperor Charles V. on his arrival at Dover. He seems to have longed for active service, as in the ensuing autumn he was appointed to command the *Maria Gadulope* frigate of 140 tons. There were, however, few opportunities to indulge his martial inclinations until the Northern Rebellion broke out in 1536, when he raised two subsidies of 150 men-at-arms from his estates in Essex and Herts. This rising being soon suppressed, Sir Giles appears to have principally given his attention to sporting and rural affairs. He was High Sheriff of Essex and Herts in 1528 and 1537, M.P. for Herts in 1534, and was a J.P. of Essex and a Commissioner to collect the King's subsidies in that county. He appears to have almost withdrawn from the Court in 1534, as he let his London mansion to the Ambassador of Charles V. Nevertheless, we find him officiating at the christening of Edward, Prince of Wales (October 15, 1537), and at the reception of Anne of Cleves, at Greenwich, in January, 1540. At his death, Sir Giles was succeeded by his son, Sir Henry Capel, of Rainse Hall, from whom descend the Capels, Earls of Essex.

CHEVELEY.
 1527.

According to survey made in the eighteenth year of the reign of Henry VIII., it was found that the manor of Cheveley and the manor of Ditton Camois about that time had been the jointure of Alice Cotton, late wife of Sir Robert Cotton, Knight; that John Cotton, brother of Thomas Cotton, son and heir of Sir Robert Cotton, Knight, was thirteen years of age; that the manor of Cheveley and other lands, with their appurtenances, was worth £25 per annum; and that the manor of Ditton Camois, with the appurtenances, was held by Knight's service, and was worth £24 a year.

DITTON
 CAMOIS.

CHEVELEY.
 1575.

In the seventeenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth a suit was instituted in the Court of Chancery by Sir John Cotton, Knight, of Landwade, against Thomas Stutvill, Esquire, of Dalham, co. Suffolk, relating to a piece of "heath ground" in the

parish of Cheveley, on which Sir John claimed commonage. It contained by estimation three score acres, "eared about with a plough in part towards the town of Newmarket from Moulton, abutting upon Moulton Heath towards the east, and upon the Queen's highway leading from Moulton towards Newmarket towards the south," which piece of ground Sir John and his ancestors "held, occupied, and enjoyed as part of the manor of Cheveley for sheep, pasture, and warren ground without interruption until Thomas Stutvill, wrongfully pretending title of common of pasture, put and kept three hundred sheep there, alleging rights for certain tenants which he had in the town of Cheveley within a parcel of the manor of Bansted, which he contended appertained the privilege of commonage there as established by certain deeds and charters made in the time of Richard III. and Henry VII." There were many interesting disputes relating to the rights of common on this piece of ground, which was claimed from time to time by the successive owners of the manors of Cheveley and Bansted respectively.

CHEVELEY.
1575.

BANSTED.

THE COTTON FAMILY.

The name of this family is said to be derived from the manor of Cotton, anciently called Cotes, in the hundred of Wetherley, and deanery of Barton, about three miles west of Cambridge, of which Sir Henry Cotton, lord of the manor of Cotton Hall, in this county, or, according to other authorities, of Cotton Hall, Exning, co. Suffolk, was seated. At any rate, it is admitted that he married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Henry le Fleming, by whom he had issue Thomas, his son and heir, father of Humphrey, who by Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Holbroke, had issue Sir Thomas Cotton, who married Alice, daughter and heir of John de Hastings, of Landwade and Fordham, co. Cambridge, who possessed that estate, and left issue John Cotton, who was M.P. in several sessions for Cambridge in the reign of Richard II., and died in 1393. He married Bridget, daughter of Richard Grace, of

Sir Henry
Cotton.

Sir Thomas
Cotton.

John Cotton,
M.P.

The Cotton
Family.
Walter Cotton.

Norfolk, by whom he had two sons, Thomas, who died without issue, and Walter, heir to his brother, who died May 14, 1445, and was buried at Landwade.

William
Cotton.

His eldest son, William Cotton, of Landwade, was Vice-Chamberlain to Henry VI., and also Keeper of the Wardrobe, Receiver of the Queen Consort, and Collector for the Duchy of Lancaster. He was killed at the battle of St. Alban's, fighting on the side of Henry VI., May 22, 1453, from whom he had a grant of several privileges, and was buried at Landwade. He married Anne, daughter and co-heir of John Abbot, Esq., and had issue six sons and three daughters.

Sir Thomas
Cotton.

His son and heir, Sir Thomas Cotton, was sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon in the sixteenth year of the reign of Edward IV. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Philip Wentworth, of Nettlestead, co. Essex, by whom he had five sons and two daughters, and on his death, July 30, 1499, was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, who was knighted by Henry VII. He married, first, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Robert Clere, by whom he had Thomas, who died without heirs, and Anne, heir to her brother, who, being a nun professed in the Abbey of Denny, near Cambridge, of the Order of Poor Clares, and therefore incapable of holding property, gave her estate to John Cotton, her half-brother. Sir Robert died July 18, 1519. At the time of his death, it appears by the escheats of 10 Henry VIII. (1519), he held the manor of Ditton Camois, 300 acres of land, 360 acres of meadow, 5 acres of pasture, 140 acres of wood, there and in Cheveley, of the king by fealty and by the rent of a pair of gilt spurs for all services. He also held the manor of Cheveley with the advowson of the church, of the Earl-Marshal of England, by socage. He also held the manor of Landwade. By his second wife, he had Sir John Cotton, who was Sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon in 1549, and again in 1557. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Spencer, of Althorpe, co. Northampton, by whom they had eight sons and five daughters, of whom five

DITTON
CAMOIS.

CHEVELEY.

Sir John
Cotton.

sons and two daughters died in their nonage; three sons, John, Robert, and Edmond, were all knighted. Sir Robert, the second son, was seated at Woodditton, and his sister Alice was married to Sir Thomas Revet, of Chippenham.

CHEVELEY.

His eldest surviving son, Sir John Cotton, of Landwade, married three times, and had no surviving issue by his first and second wife; but by his third spouse, Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Houghton, Bart., of Houghton Tower, Lancashire, he had issue James, John, and Catherine. He was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for Cambridgeshire, and served for many years as Knight of the Shire for that county, and was knighted by James I. at Whitehall, July 23, 1603. He is said to have built or enlarged Cheveley Hall about this time, and to have made it his principal residence. He died in 1620, aged seventy-seven, and was buried in Landwade Church, leaving John, his son and heir, who was created a baronet by Charles I. in 1641. In March, 1639, he obtained jointly with Richard Holford, at the nomination of Henry Jermyn, certain lands within the soke of Somersham, co. Huntingdon, at the yearly rent of £20, and a confirmation of a lease of the same formerly made to Sir Thomas Jermyn for sixty years. He was High Sheriff of Cambridge when the rebellion broke out, and, adhering to the cause of Charles I. and the Cavaliers, proclaimed the Earl of Essex a traitor in every market town in the county. Sir John took up arms for his Sovereign, and, according to Wotton, "was instructed to carry the plate of the University of Cambridge to the King at Oxford, which he safely delivered, through many difficulties, being followed by a body of Cromwell's horse."*

This account of the transaction cannot be substantiated. By another version it appears that in August, 1642, Sir John Cotton, then High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, was ordered by Charles I. to proceed to Cambridge,

Sir John
Cotton.

Cheveley Hall.

The
Cambridge
University
Plate.

* Compare Cooper's "Annals of Cambridge," Vol. III., pp. 327-330, where it is stated that Cromwell succeeded in preventing part of the University plate being conveyed to the King.

The Cotton
Family.

and there to demand the University plate, and to convey the said plate to his mother's house at Cheveley for his Majesty's military chest. In order to execute the King's command, Sir John Cotton, by virtue of his office, summoned Captain James Dockwra, of Fulbourn, to attend him with his "train band" for the preservation of the peace, in case any disturbance should arise in the execution of this delicate undertaking. But it appears when the High Sheriff and Captain Dockwra arrived at Cambridge, the University authorities made obstacles and excuses of such a nature as to avoid surrendering the plate, and that "no plate was carried to the King" on that occasion. Three years afterwards this affair was raked up, and, in consequence of the transaction, Sir John Cotton, on May 27, 1645, was fined £350 by the Parliamentary Sequestrators, which sum being only one year's value of his estate, "the reason because of the smallness of his offence." For aiding and abetting the High Sheriff on that occasion, Captain Dockwra was apprehended and brought before the House of Commons, where, on proof of his innocence, he was discharged.*

Only a few more references are necessary in relation to the career of this Sir John Cotton. After the defeat of the Cavaliers he went abroad, and apparently did not return to England for some years. He died March 25, 1689, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, having been for many years a Deputy-Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace for Cambridgeshire. By his wife, Jane, daughter and sole heir of Edward Hinde, Esq., of Maddingley, and co-heir of her mother, the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Maples, Bart., he had two sons and two daughters, to whom it is not necessary to allude. When Sir John Cotton's mother married (secondly) Sir John Carleton in 1625, Cheveley Hall went into his hands, and from thence it passed by purchase to the Jermyns.

Sir John
Cotton, M.P.

His son and heir, Sir John Cotton, M.P., second Baronet, of Landwade and Madingley Hall, married Elizabeth, daughter of

* Royalist Composition Papers. Committee for Compounding, Vol. G. 223, ff. 629-649

Sir Joseph Sheldon, Knight, and Lord Mayor of London, by whom he had issue Sir John Hynde Cotton, his successor, another son, and nine daughters. He died in January, 1712-13. His son and heir, Sir John Hynde Cotton, third Baronet, was returned M.P. for the borough of Cambridge in 1708, 1710, 1713, 1715, and 1722, but being also elected for the county of Cambridge in the last mentioned year, he decided to represent the latter constituency. At a subsequent election he was defeated. According to a contemporary writer, he "Was a most able speaker in the House of Commons on the Tory side, which some would also call the Jacobite Party. It was thought necessary by his friends that one of his weight and influence should have a seat in the House, where he was reckoned one of the best speakers, though, what is very extraordinary, he had a great hesitation and stammering in his speech; and he was considered to be one of the most able leaders of his party. In the year that his cousin Gilbert Affleck, Esq., of Dalham, co. Suffolk, was elected for the town of Cambridge, in the room of Thomas Scalter Bacon, Esq., whose death caused the election, it was visible that Sir John Hynde Cotton's interest with the Corporation was lost and gone; for the Aldermen, though almost all of them to a man were Tories in their hearts, wanted their members to be more free of their money among them than they found Sir John Hynde Cotton was, who, they gave out, never traded with them for the necessities of his house at Madingley, but sent to London and anywhere else where he could purchase the cheapest, and the Court party, or Whigs, seeing the Aldermen and managing men of the Corporation grasping for money, it was found for them." . . . Sir John Hynde Cotton was elected M.P. for the Borough of Marlborough in 1741, and again in 1747. He was one of the fattest, largest, and tallest men of his day, and although he indulged in equestrian exercise, it had no effect in reducing his corpulence. He was a remarkably handsome man, and of fine physique. He drank heavily, and was a notable six-bottle man. An anecdote to the following effect is told of him.

The Cotton
Family.

Sir J. H.
Cotton, M.P.

The Cotton
Family.

Being hurt when his valet was pulling off his boots after an attack of the gout, Sir John, in the extremity of the pain he felt, swore at his leg. His valet, an old and trusted servant, took the liberty to advise his master, not only to not exceed six bottles of port, but to stint himself to a less quantity, upon which Sir John hastily told him that if his leg could not bear his daily quantity of six bottles, it was no leg for him. He died February 4, 1752, and was succeeded by his only son and heir, Sir John Hynde Cotton, third Baronet, the fifteenth heir male of the family, and the sixth of the name of John in a regular succession. He was educated at Westminster School and Emanuel College, Cambridge. He was elected M.P. for the borough of Marlborough on the vacancy which was caused there by the death of his father in 1752, and he was re-elected for the same constituency in 1745. He married, in 1745, his cousin Anne, one of the daughters of Humphrey Parsons, Esq., Alderman, and twice Lord Mayor of London, on whose decease he had a share in the then famous brewery in the parish of St. Catherine's, London, where he had the honour to entertain, on Saturday, April 22, 1763, the Duke of York, with "beef-stakes dressed upon the coals in the stoak-hole of the said brewhouse." He died January 23, 1795, aged 78, and was succeeded by his son, Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart., who died on board the *Pelorus* frigate, off Plymouth, February 23, 1812.

Admiral Sir
Charles Cotton.

Sir "Vinny"
Cotton.

His eldest son, Sir St. Vincent Cotton, sixth and last Baronet, was born at Madingley Hall, Cambridgeshire, on October 6, 1801. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and obtained a lieutenancy in the 10th Light Dragoons on December 13, 1827, and served with his regiment in Portugal. During his residence abroad he kept up a correspondence with the driver of the "Cambridge Times" coach, in which he did not give a very favourable opinion of the Portuguese. After his return to England in 1830, he retired from the army. He very soon distinguished himself in the hunting, shooting, racing, cricketing, and pugilistic world. He was familiarly known either as Vinny Cotton or as Sir

Vincent Twist. His insatiable passion for hazard was his ruin, and Crockford is reported to have said of Sir St. Vincent that he never knew his equal in fondness for play, or a more dangerous player. Having entirely dissipated the Madingley property, he was obliged to look out for some means of obtaining a living, and taking advantage of his skill as a coachman, and aware of the profits to be made on the Brighton Road by a well-appointed coach, he bought the goodwill of the "Age" from Jack Willaw, and for years drove it from Brighton to London and back. Coach travelling had never been brought to such a pitch of perfection as it then reached under Cotton's auspices. The "Age," however, could not ultimately compete with the railway, and he had reluctantly to give up his coach. During the last few years of his life he was so completely paralysed that he had to be carried to his carriage, and strapped to the seat. He died, unmarried, at Kensington Road, London, on January 25, 1863, when the baronetcy became extinct.

The Cotton
Family.

The Brighton
Coach.

As previously mentioned (Sir) John Carleton, by his marriage with Lady Anne, widow of Sir John Cotton, Bart., in February, 1624-25, acquired Cheveley Park, with certain appurtenances thereunto belonging. He was made a Deputy-Lieutenant of the co. Cambridge soon after, and created a baronet in 1627. In June, 1630, he was commissioned by Charles I. to preserve the King's game within the verge of Newmarket Palace—the verge at this time embracing a circuit of twelve miles. By virtue of his office, he received a warrant on the Exchequer for £200 for repairing the paling of "His Majesty's newly created warren called Wilbrahm Bushes, between the towns of Newmarket and Shelford, in the county of Cambridge, and for defraying other necessary charges incident to the keeping of the said warren and game." By a similar warrant, dated June, 1630, he was authorised to appoint qualified persons once every year (when the season is) to take up partridges in the counties of Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge for the store and increase of his Majesty's game about Newmarket ;

CHEVELEY.

—
Sir John
Carleton.

Appointed
Second Master
of the Game
at Newmarket
by Charles I.

CHEVELEY.
—

with direction to acquaint the gentlemen of those parts of their coming, in order that there would be no spoil made of the game nor abuse committed.

Turning down
Game
there in 1630.

The duties incidental to this office evidently entailed on Sir John Carleton serious trouble, as we learn by a familiar letter dated Cheveley, November 14, 1630, to his uncle, Viscount Dorchester, in which he says: "I haue so troublesome an office, that no sooner my backe is turned but an inundation of greyhounds, hunters, and faulkoners come downe vpon me that I almost despair to discharge it to the King's liking." By this it would appear that "the season" for turning down game in the Royal preserves in the vicinity of Newmarket was observed late in the year. Apart from the occurrences of those "inundations," Sir John Carleton found suitable opportunities to receive and entertain his guests at Cheveley. In the spring of this year Charles I. paid him frequent visits. Probably the lion of those days at Cheveley was Peter Paul Rubens, who was then attending the Court at Newmarket, in his capacity of Ambassador of the Archduchess Isabella, to sound the King, ascertain his views, and pave the way for a peace or a "suspension of arms." In this embassy the eminent artist was successful, a treaty of peace having been concluded and signed at Madrid soon after.

Rubens.

The King's
Letter on the
Royal
Prerogative in
1636.

In 1636 Sir John Carleton was High Sheriff of Cambridge-shire. In the spring of this year he received the following letter under the King's own hand:

"Whereas wee are given to Vnder stand that our hount grounds within the Bounds of Newmarkett there are diuers both Lords and other of our subjects that usually giues their meeting there in those places w^{ch} Wee preserue for our own Sport, these are therefore to will [and] comānd you vpon sight hereof to giue warning to all such as uses to hunt in our absence to forbear to come within our Liberties of Newmarkett, and hereafter as you will be answerable to vs, upon your perill permit or suffer no man to come in our absence except such of our



THE COCK-PIT, NEWMARKET.

From a drawing done by Vandike for the King.

Sketch Portraits of Charles I., Penelope Holland, Dorset, Essex, Bristol, Sir Thomas Jernyn, Tom Kiltgrew, the two Setters, and others.

landijke pine.

serua^{ts} and others as bring their hounds at those tymes of our being there to make vs sport. Given Vnder our Signett, att our Court at Whitehall, the 13th of Aprill, 1636.

"To our Trusty and Well Beloued S^r John Carleton, Kn^t and Baronett, whom we haue appointed for preseruing of our Game within the bounds of Newmarkett."

When the King was at Newmarket in the spring of this year, he consulted Sir John Carleton at Cheveley as to the most effectual measures to adopt in order to suppress poaching. It was there and then decided to write to the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and to the Judges of Assize, informing them that persons of inferior rank used great boldness in killing game, which is interdicted to them by great penalties, and, notwithstanding the late proclamation, are unable to be restrained; and that the King was now resolved, as a probable remedy, that every tavern and alehouse keeper shall every year become bound in the sum of £20 not to dress or sell any venison, red or fallow, or any hare, pheasant, partridge, or heath-poult, and that he has committed the charge thereof to Sir William Uvedale and Sir Thomas Hatton. A letter was also sent to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, and the Justices of the Peace there, requiring them to take care "That every Taverne, Innkeeper, Ordinary Keeper, Common Cook, and Alehouse Keeper do once every year become bound unto His Majesty in the sum of £20 not to dress, or suffer to be dressed, or directly or indirectly to buy to sell again any venison, red or fallow, or any hare, pheasant, partridge, or heath-poult." This injunction was formulated by the Earl of Holland, and is dated Newmarket, April, 1636. The last visit of Charles I. to Sir John Carleton at Cheveley took place in the ensuing month of October, and, although no details of it transpire, we may depend the preservation of the game was frequently a leading subject with them. In 1637 the Court did not go to Newmarket, but it seems Sir John continued to fulfil his duty during part of that year to the King's satisfaction, as we hear of no complaints to the contrary.

CHEVELEY.

1636.

Measures
Adopted to
Prevent
Poaching in
1636.

CHEVELEY.

—
Death of Sir
John Carleton,
Bart.

Sir John died in London November 7, 1637. He was the eldest son and heir of George Carleton, Esquire, of Holcombe, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Brockett, of Brockett Hall, Herts. He inherited, under the will of his uncle Sir Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester, that nobleman's estate at Brightwell, Oxfordshire. He married in February, 1624-25, Anne, daughter of Sir R. Houghton, of Houghton, Lancashire, and relict of Sir John Cotton, Bart., of Landwade, Cambridgeshire, by whom he had one son and two daughters, viz.: George, his heir; Anne, born at Cheveley, October 29, 1627; and Catherine, born at Cheveley in 1630. His widow survived until May 17, 1671, and was interred in Landwade Church. Sir John's only son, Sir George Carleton, died, unmarried, in 1650, when the baronetcy became extinct.

THE JERMYN FAMILY.

CHEVELEY.

—
The Jermyn
Family.

Syberecht's
Picture
of Cheveley.

During the time the Cheveley estate belonged to the Jermyn family the property was associated with many merry scenes in the merry days of the Merry Monarch. By some mutual arrangement Lady Carleton occupied the Hall, and continued to reside there, except when the Court was at Newmarket, or when it was required by the new owners, until her death in 1671. In those days royal visits to Cheveley, particularly when the Royal Family was at the Palace, were so frequent and informal as to cause hardly any passing notice. It was about this time Syberecht painted the quaint and beautiful picture of the structure as it then stood—indeed, as it stands re-built to-day. Syberecht was discovered in his native Antwerp by the volatile George Villiers, 2nd Duke of Buckingham (during his exile in the dismal Interregnum), by whom he was brought to England, where he painted many pastoral views in the style of Wouvermans, and he was even addicted to the white horse, commonly supposed to be the exclusive artistic trade mark or peculiarity of his great master. This picture of Cheveley is about eight feet in length by seven feet in

breadth. In the centre the Hall stands out in subdued relief, forming, with the stables in the rear, an oblong building. Instead of the carriage sweep which now goes round the lawn, facing the grand entrance, the approach led straight up to the door of the mansion. At the extremity of this approach is a state carriage of the period and six white horses, in pairs. The horse on the near side of the first pair is mounted by a postillion wearing a white or buff jacket with scarlet facings, and a beaver hat. The coachman on the box and a footman standing by wear a similar livery. On the right, in front of the carriage, are a lady and gentleman on horseback. Coming from the house, and approaching the carriage, a lady and gentleman, hand in hand, preceded by three dogs, are followed by three other ladies walking together and two more gentlemen are behind them. On the left of the carriage are four saddled horses, two of them with ladies' saddles, and close by are two gentlemen, hat in hand, waiting the arrival of the approaching party. The famous terrace, with its eighteen double vases, is depicted as it stands to-day. The gardens are as beautiful as they are at present, but we miss the pyramid steps that then led into the park, and the fallow deer which were dispersed when Henry Jermyn was attainted in 1690. The landscape fairly depicts the sylvan beauties of the scene, showing Newmarket reposing in the valley beneath, Elv Cathedral faint on the dim horizon—an ideal Arcadia to all, bar the brace of partridges, over which a wicked hawk is towering.

The founder of this family, the Chevalier de Jermyn, married Agnes, sister and co-heir of Thomas de Rushbrooke, with whom he acquired the manor of Rushbrook, co. Suffolk. From him descended Sir Thomas Jermyn, who was appointed by James I., February 6, 1614-15, to preserve His Majesty's game of hare, heron, duck, mallard, &c., within twelve miles compass of Newmarket, and to punish offenders "as well by course of justice as by taking from them their greyhounds, beagles, guns, bows, setting dogs, trammel nets, &c." This was his first step at Court, which

CHEVELEY.
—
Syberecht's
Picture
of Cheveley.

Sir Thomas
Jermyn,
First Master of
the Game
at Newmarket.

CHEVELSY.

Sir Thomas

Jermyn.

he subsequently followed up by becoming Treasurer to the Household of Charles I. He had two sons—Thomas, 2nd Baron Jermyn, and Henry, who acquired the Cheveley estate at the time now under review.

Henry Jermyn,
Baron Jermyn,
Earl of
St. Albans.

This accomplished courtier, soldier, diplomatist, and statesman, filled many important and onerous offices during the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. He was Master of the Horse to Henrietta Maria, Queen Consort of Charles I., and subsequently presided over her establishment for many years. Her enemies accused her of having been unfaithful to Charles I., and asserted that after his death she secretly united herself to her Master of the Horse and reputed lover. Unfortunately there was an element of innate French gaiety in her manner and conduct which, though harmless in itself, was quite sufficient to give some warrant to the accusations brought against her by hypocritical puritanical traducers, seconded by the envy and malice of disappointed courtiers, who should have known that no act of infidelity on her part could be substantiated. There is, however, no doubt of Jermyn's zeal, ability, and devotion in following the fortunes of the Royal Family during the Rebellion. Sir William Dugdale says: "He spared neither pains nor charge in obtaining arms and ammunition from foreign parts; besides the exposal of himself to no little hazard, in attending on the royal person into England; landing her at Bridlington, in Yorkshir; and thence, with all the power he could raise, in conducting her safe, through the enemy's quarters, unto His Majesty at Oxford. As also, since that time, attending her again out of England; and with great fidelity and prudence, governing her small family, in those woeful times, for full sixteen years."

This Henry Jermyn was elevated to the peerage, September 8, 1643, as Baron Jermyn of St. Edmundsbury, co. Suffolk, with remainder in default of male issue, to his elder brother, Thomas Jermyn. While abroad he was employed in several embassies by Charles II. In consideration of all his faithful services he was

created by patent, dated at Breda, April 27, 1660, Earl of St. Albans, co. Hertford. This creation having been made before the Restoration, was technically considered informal—the patent not having passed the great seal—but it was confirmed and enrolled by order of the Master of the Rolls, August 9, 1663.* He was subsequently made a Knight of the Garter, and constituted Lord Chamberlain of the Household. He died unmarried in 1683, when the earldom of St. Albans became extinct, and the barony of Jermyn devolved upon (his deceased brother Thomas's son) his nephew, Thomas Jermyn, who died, without male heirs, in 1703, when the barony of Jermyn of St. Edmundsbury also became extinct.

Soon after the Restoration, Lord St. Albans was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to Louis XIV., at whose Court he maintained an almost regal establishment. During this mission he was invested with and influenced many negotiations with Courts throughout the continent, and was, to all intents and purposes, for the time being, the presiding genius in the foreign affairs of this country. Meanwhile he did not neglect his personal interests at home. He obtained various rich sinecures, among others a grant of the office of Registrar of the Court of Chancery, together with all the fees, allowances, privileges, and advantages whatsoever belonging to the said office and usually enjoyed therewith. He had the supervision of the military establishments of the Channel Islands, where his brother Thomas, Lord Jermyn, was the *de facto* Governor, although his appointment was nominally restricted to Jersey alone. For this service they drew very large sums from the Treasury; but it must be confessed, to their honour, that, by their policy, they probably saved the Channel Islands from the fate that befel Dunquirk. He also obtained a grant from the King of "several slips of ground in St. James's Fields," a property which now represents a rent roll of half a million sterling per annum! He was chief trustee of the honours, manors, and lands of

CHEVELEY.

Henry Jermyn,
Baron Jermyn,
Earl of
St. Albans.

Ambassador to
Louis XIV.

His emolu-
ments.

* Patent Roll, 12 Charles II., Part xl., No. 7.

CHEVELEY.
His Emolu-
ments.

Catherine, Queen Consort, her Majesty, curiously enough, having had a rent charge annuity on the manor of Saxton Hall, which is a parcel of the Cheveley Estate. He was likewise custodian of the Park and Palace of Greenwich, and steward of the royal manors there, including Deptford, the Isle of Dogs, &c.

The Races.

During the period Lord St. Albans represented his sovereign at the Court of the Grand Monarch he seldom came to England except during the Newmarket race meetings, which he rarely missed attending. At other times he was ably represented by his favourite nephew and successor, Henry Jernyn, afterwards Lord Dover, of whom more anon. Eventually, when Lord St. Albans was recalled, he was considered to have admirably acquitted himself in all the intricate and onerous duties that fell to his lot. He was received by the King with open arms, and was henceforth looked up to as one of the most important personages at Court. He was soon again in official harness, having been appointed Lord High Chamberlain. We now find him domiciled at Cheveley, surrounded by a host of brilliant admirers and others, where he kept open house to all comers, dispensing hospitality with all the refinement and taste which was peculiar to the magnificent Court of Louis XIV.

Earl St. Albans
Appointed
Lord
Chamberlain.

In his capacity of Lord Chamberlain of the Royal Household, we get a curious insight of the various duties appertaining to this department to which he had to attend, especially when the Court was at Newmarket, and when he himself was domiciled at Cheveley, where we may depend he was frequently besieged by courtiers and others soliciting his patronage, in hope of sharing in the good things, which were obtainable at those race meetings with less ceremony and trouble than at any other place or upon any other occasion. Thus we find Lord St. Albans issuing a series of warrants, in the King's name and by his authority, to various other departments relating to a curious collection of things. The Master of the Royal Jewel House was authorised to prepare and deliver to Henry Coventry, Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Sweden,

Cheveley
Warrants.

The Royal
Jewel House.

5893 ounces of white plate and 1066 ounces of gilt plate for the use of his establishment during that embassy. The Earl of Sunderland, Ambassador to the King of Spain, the Earl of Peterborough, Ambassador to the Emperor (Vienna), a like quantity; and Sir George Downing, who, being only an Envoy Extraordinary to the United Provinces of the Netherlands, received considerably less. As a general rule this plate was only lent to the Ambassadors for the honour and dignity of their establishments during their embassies, and was returnable to the Jewel Office when their respective missions terminated; but it frequently followed, particularly when an Ambassador's diplomacy found favour with the King, a "discharge" was given whereby the plate became the absolute property of the recipient by royal will and favour.* Apart from establishment plate, vast demands were made on the Royal Jewel House. When the King became a godfather, 120 ounces of gilt plate was given as his Majesty's gift at the christening of the child. A chain and call of silver to Ambrose Lovet, boatswain of the King's yacht, of the value of £50 or thereabouts, "to be given as a free gift from his Majestie unto him for his good and faithful service." Pittman, Sergeant of the Royal Buckhounds, "one silver hunting horne of the quantite of forty ounces as a guift from his Ma^{ty}" Ten thousand ounces of white plate to the Duke of Monmouth. The Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a chain of gold weighing twelve ounces or thereabout. A chain and medal of gold of the value of £160 or thereabouts as a gift from the King to Mons. Botson, envoy from the Duke of Courland. A similar gift to Don Francis Roiz, secretary to the Spanish Embassy. The Physician in Ordinary to the Queen 100 ounces of gilt plate "over and above his usual allowance unto him in regard of his extraordinary duty service and

CHEVELEY.

Henry Earl of
St. Albans.

The Royal
Jewel House.

* Foreign ambassadors accredited to the Court of St. James's invariably received a chain and medal of gold as a gift from the King of the value of £200. The secretaries of embassies also were presented with a similar gift of the value of £110.

CHEVELEY.

The Royal
Jewel House.
1672.

attendance at Newmarket and Cheveley." Joseph and Philip Roetiers, engravers to his Majesty, a chain and medal of gold, each medal weighing five and a quarter ounces of fine gold, and each a chain of crown gold weighing twenty ounces as a gift from his Majesty to them.

Next we come to the first present given by Charles II. to Madamosille "Keroualle" (Quérrouaille), afterwards Duchess of Portsmouth, from whom descends "Glorious Goodwood." It consisted of 6730 ounces of silver plate, and was issued out of the Jewel Office, pursuant to the King's command, by warrant of Lord St. Albans, dated Cheveley, Newmarket, October 8th, 1672.

Appended are the several articles with the weight of each :

Silver Plate, Including Fashion.				Ounces.
12 great dishes	...	weighing	...	850
8 great plates for the side dishes	...	"	...	250
8 middling dishes	...	"	...	500
8 middling plates	...	"	...	200
12 little dishes	...	"	...	480
12 little plates for bottom dishes	...	"	...	258
12 little plates for enterements	...	"	...	216
18 plates for pottage...	...	"	...	300
48 ordinary plates	...	"	...	720
12 spoons	...	"	...	30
12 forks	...	"	...	30
12 knives	...	"	...	40
12 little salt sellars	...	"	...	45
12 great salt sellars	...	"	...	45
2 ewers	...	"	...	95
3 basins, whereof two oval, 1 round	...	"	...	300
2 sugar boxes	...	"	...	30
2 vinegar pots	...	"	...	30
2 mustard pots	...	"	...	30
2 flagons, with their chains	...	"	...	230
4 coolers	...	"	...	110
6 candlesticks	...	"	...	180
Carried forward	...	"	...	4969

Silver Plate, including Fashion.				Ounces.	CHEVELEY.
Brought forward weighing ...				4969	—
4 middling ones	80	Henry Earl of St. Albans.
2 little saucers	...	...	...	16
1 boiling pot, with cover and handle	...	...	...	160
1 silver ladle	...	...	...	20
1 skillet	...	...	...	80
4 bearing cups	...	...	...	150
2 chaffing dishes	...	...	...	75
2 pair of snuffers, with chains and pans	...	...	...	80
1 porringer, with a cover...	...	...	...	35
1 silver gilt cadanet with knife, spoon, and fork	...	...	...	65
1 silver cistern	...	...	...	1000
Total				6730	

Everyone has heard of Colonel Blood's attempt to steal the Regalia from the Tower of London, and how it was prevented after a fierce onslaught between him and the custodians of the priceless treasure. By one of those Cheveley warrants Lord St. Albans certified having received at the Jewel House from Sir Robert Viner, His Majesty's goldsmith, certain portions of plate, &c., amongst which were the king's crown and globe, "being both broken in ye late attempt." These were now repaired, the stones new set, and three small diamonds added, which had been lost, at a cost of £145 (March 14, 1672).

The Regalia.

The staff of office for the Earl Marshal is another curiosity :—

Various
Warrants.

EAR: MARSHALL'S STAFFE. } These are to signify vnto you his Ma^{ties} pleasure that you prepare & deliver vnto the Right Hon^{ble} the Earle of Norwich Earle Marshall of England, a Staffe of Office of Earle Marshall of Gold To be made two foot foure inches in length & two inches in compasse, to bee enameld at each end black, the length of three quarters of an inch And to have his Ma^{ties} Armes enamelled at the one end of the Staffe And the Armes of the Earle Marshall enamelled at the other end, All which to bee of the Value of sixty pounds, or thereabouts, This being as a guift from his Ma^{tie} vnto the

CHEVELEY,

1672.

Various
Warrants.

Earl Marshall And this shall be your Warrant Given vnder my hand thi
seauenth day of October, 1672. In the 24th yeare of his Mat^{ies} Reigne.

Court at Newmarket,
ST. ALBAN.

To S^t Gilbert Talbot K^{nt}
Master & Treasurer of
his Mat^{ies} Jewell house
and in his absence to the
Officers there.

Turning from these to another set of the Cheveley-St. Albans warrants, we find his lordship issuing orders by the king's command to provide the royal gamekeeper at Newmarket with a new livery (I.): scenery to be borrowed from the theatre at Whitehall for a performance by the French opera at Bridge-street Theatre (II.): New colours for the Scots Guards (III.): A new bed for the king (IV.): A list of officials to attend the king during the October meeting, 1672 (V.): and his order concerning the appropriation of the rooms in the Palace during the royal sojourn there on that occasion (VI.).

(I.)

These are to signifie vnto you his Mat^{ies} pleasure that you provide & deliver or cause to be provided & delivered vnto George Leader his Mat^{ies} Gamekeeper at Newmarket so much Bastard Scarlett & other necessities with the letters C. R. embroidered before & behind & also that you cause it to be lyned being for a livery for him for ye yeare 1672 & to be made after the same manner & fashion as any other his Mat^{ies} Gamekeepers ever had & enjoyned. And this with his hand for ye receipt thereof shalbe yo Warrant. Given under my hand this 27th day of Aprill, 1672.

ST. ALBAN.

To the R^t Hon^{ble} Ralph Montagu Esq.
Master of his Mat^{ies} Great Wardrobe
or to his Deputy there.

(II.)

These are to signifie vnto you His Mat^{ies} pleasure that you cause to be delivered vnto Mons Grabu or to such as he shall appoint such of the scenes remayning in the Theatre at Whitehall as shalbe vsefull for the french Opera at the Theatre in Bridge street and the said Mons Grabu is

to returne them againe safely after fourteen dayes tyme into the Theatre at Weitehall. And this shalbe your Warrant. Given under my hand at Newmarket this 27th day of March 1674 in the 26th year of His Maties Reign.

To Sir Christopher Wren
Surveyor General of the
Workes to His Majesty.

ST. ALBAN.

CHEVELEY.
—
Henry Earl of
St. Albans.
Various
Warrants.
1673-1674.

(III.)

These are to signifie vnto you his Maties Pleasure that you provide and deliver vnto the Right hon^{ble} the Lord Duras Two Colours of Crymson Damaske each an Ell and [a] quarter in Depth & an Ell in Breadth each Embroydered with the King's Letters & Crowne as the Colours belonging to ye Duke of Monmouth's Troope of Guards & the Mottoe vnder it & also each Colours to be embroydered about the sides & Silver & Gold fringe & Tassels to them & also a staffe to each Colour & all things belonging to it & two red leather Case for the Colours. And this shall be your Warrant. Dated Jan. 20th, 1672 [-3].

ST. ALBAN.

To the Right hon^{ble} Ralph Montague Esq.
Master of H. M. Great Wardrobe &c.

(IV.)

Wheras the down bed you formerly provided for His Majesty at Newmarket is musty and unserviceable these are therefore to signify unto you his Majesty's pleasure that you forthwith provide or cause to be provided and delivered unto Philip Kynnersley esquire Yeoman of His Majesty's removing wardrobe of beds one new down bed and bolster stuffed with sweet and good feathers &c. Feb. 18, 1673.

ST. ALBAN.

To the Right Hon. Ralph Montagu
Master of H. M. Great Wardrobe.

(V.)

A list of those that are to attend his Majesty at Newmarket October 3rd, 1672 :—

The Master of the Robes and 3 officers, the Privy Purse; 1 esquire of the body, 2 pages of honour, 2 barbers, pages of the bedchamber, 1 gentleman usher of the privy chamber, 2 gentlemen of the privy chamber, 1 groom of the privy chamber; 1 gentleman usher daily waiter of the

CHEVELEY, 1672-1673, presence chamber, 1 gentleman usher quarter waiter, 1 page of the presence, 1 physician, 1 surgeon, 1 apothecary; 2 sergeants at arms; the Groom porter and his men; 2 chaplains, 1 closet keeper; Captain Howard, Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, Mr. Sackville, ensign, 1 yeoman usher, 12 Yeomen of the Guard, 1 groom of the chamber, 2 messengers, the keeper of the guns; and 1 laundress.

(VI.)

Newmarket Palace. The King's House at Newmarket containing 124 rooms small and great thus possessed:

His Majesty's own rooms in all	23
His offices as kitchens, cellars, &c.	10
H.R.H. the Duke of York	7
The Duke of Buckingham	29

Whereof 15 in the new building; 3 in the old building and 11 in a small brick building by itself, which 11 rooms Mr. Wacklin possesses and those dementions are (viz) 2 rooms 13 and 11: 2 other rooms 10 and 13: which 4 rooms have chimnies: 2 rooms more of 8 and 10 foot and 2 garrets.

The Lord Chamberlain	5
Mr. May 3 rooms and 3 small rooms	6
Mr. Hyde in the old buildings	2
The grooms of the Bedchamber	2
The chaplains to eat in	1
The pages of the backstairs to eat in	1
Mr. Chiffinch small rooms	3
The gentlemen of the privy chamber to eat in	2
The clerk of the kitchen	1
The Master Cook...	1
Over the kitchen undisposed of because they must be partly put in the kitchen to mend it	2
Over the stables one long gallery to be finished and divided into	4
Over the stables almost finished	4

The lodgings in the Greyhound in the Duke of Monmouth's possession, 1 cellar, 1 parlour 15 feet square, one kitchen 12 and 10 feet and a small room 7 feet square; over these 1 large room 19 feet square, 1 other chamber 15 feet square; a closet 15 feet square; and 3 small garrets (total) 10, and other rooms.

With a brief allusion to the fruit and game, which evidently retained the reputation it acquired in the reign of Henry VIII., as we find those luxuries were sent every season from Cheveley to Somerset House for the table of the Dowager Queen, by whom they were highly appreciated, this part of the subject must be brought to a close. Lord St. Albans died January 4, 1683, and on the 10th of that month was buried in the south side of the chancel of the church at Rushbrook. It may, perhaps, be interesting to note that because he was shrouded in linen contrary to the Act for burying in woollen only, a warrant was issued by a justice of the peace, by virtue of which 50s. was paid to the informer, and 50s. to the poor of the parish, upon the Sunday next following.*

We now come to the career of Henry Jermyn, the favourite nephew of Henry, Earl of St. Albans, by whom he was left the Cheveley estate. He was next brother to Thomas, second Baron Jermyn, and was himself elevated to the peerage May 13, 1685, as Baron Jermyn of Dover, co. Kent. He was born in 1636, died at Cheveley April 6, 1708, and was buried in the Franciscan monastery at Bruges. Little is known of him until the Restoration, when he became a prominent personage at the Court of St. James's, where he was a great favourite, and soon acquired notoriety by his gallantries and prowess as a horseman. He was appointed Master of the Horse to James, Duke of York, and in this capacity presided with consummate ability over the Duke's

CHEVELEY.

—
Newmarket
Palace.

Henry Jermyn
Baron Dover.

Appointed
Master of the
Horse to the
Duke of York.

* By the provision of the statute, 24 Charles II., c. 3, passed in the year 1672, entitled "An Act for burying in Woollen," it was enacted that from and after August 1st in that year no person or persons shall be buried in any "shirt shift sheete or shroud or any thing whatsoever made or mingled with flax hemp silke haire gold or silver or in any stuffe or thing other than what is made of sheepes wooll onely or to be putt into any coffin lined or faced with any sort of cloath or stuffe or any other thing whatsoever that is made of any materiall but sheeps wooll onely" upon the forfeiture of £5 recoverable on the goods and chattels of the person or persons so buried one moiety of which shall be to the use and benefit of the poor of the parish and the other moiety to the informer. This Act was further extended and confirmed by the 30 Charles II., c. 3.

CHEVELEY.

Appointed
Master of the
Horse to the
Duke of York.

His gallantries.

stud, and at the same time supervised the numerous packs of hounds which His Royal Highness maintained in those days in state of efficiency quite unknown in the King's establishments. If we can rely on De Grammont's "Memoirs," this once owner of Cheveley is reputed to have been a commonplace person with a large head, small legs, pleasing features, affected in his carriage and behaviour. This, however, can hardly be accepted as an impartial representation, as no individual thus portrayed could have acquired and sustained the popularity he so long enjoyed at the brilliant Court of Charles II. There is no doubt he found favour with the fair sex to such an extent as to be triumphant in all his intrigues. One of these successful amours occasioned a duel with the Hon. Thomas Howard, in which Jermyn received three wounds, and was carried from the scene of the encounter to his uncle's town house with very little signs of life.

In consequence of this misfortune Jermyn was obliged to retire to Cheveley until his wounds became healed—a consummation which was soon effected by the salubrious peculiarities of that charming locality. On his reappearance at Court soon after, he was cordially received by the fair sex, with whom he was a greater favourite than ever. Though his reputation was somewhat diminished, though his head was deemed to be larger and his legs more slender than ever, yet Miss Jennings, one of the Court beauties, thought she had never seen a man so perfect, and, yielding to her destiny, fell in love with him. It is said he was not in the least surprised at this conquest, for his heart very soon had as great a share in it as his vanity, and he quietly enjoyed the happiness of seeing the inclinations of the prettiest and one of the most extraordinary ladies in England declared in his favour. Many courtiers now complimented Miss Jennings on having reduced to this situation the terror of husbands and the plague of lovers, and fervent were the hopes of many that the reformed rake would become a model husband. But all these expectations proved fallacious, partly owing to the following circumstances. For a wager of 500 guineas



Jermyn undertook to ride twenty miles on a horse, on a high road, in an hour. Up to that time this feat of horsemanship, though often attempted, was never accomplished; nevertheless, he was successful, and won the bet. His courage and prowess in the saddle had far exceeded the strength of his constitution, which must have been impaired at the time, and in the exertion to win the wager he got a violent fever, by which he was again prostrated. During his illness Miss Jennings proceeded with the Court to Tunbridge Wells, where she soon forgot poor Jermyn, and eventually married a Mr. George Hamilton. His sojourn at Cheveley on this occasion soon put its fortunate owner on his legs again, and when he quite recovered his health he volunteered to serve in the expedition to Guinea, under the command of Prince Rupert.

Unlike most of the prominent courtiers of his time, Henry Jermyn does not appear to have participated in, nor to have coveted, any of the good things that were to be had by royal will and favour at the venal court of the Merry Monarch. Indeed, we only find one pecuniary grant made to him, in May, 1661—a curious one—of “His Majesty’s moiety or share of the French debt contracted at Constantinople, which was due to Lawrence Greene, late of London, merchant, deceased, and by him bequeathed to the pretended Parliament for the service of the Commonwealth, granting him power to sue for the same with such non-obstantes and clauses as are usual in grants of like nature.” As his uncle’s heir and favourite he was in affluent circumstances to indulge in all the enjoyments for the time. His career on the Turf was not identified with heavy betting; nevertheless, his skill as a jockey was highly esteemed by his contemporaries. He had the honour of beating Charles II. (owners up) in a match run on that part of the Cheveley estate now known as the old Cambridgeshire course, for a cup and cover, as shown in the accompanying engraving, taken from the original drawing of the match, attributed to Francis Barlow. As before mentioned, he superintended the magnificent festivities so famous at Cheveley during his uncle’s lifetime; and

CHEVELEY.

—
Henry Jermyn
Baron Dover.

His Prowess in
the saddle.

His Race with
Charles II.

CHEVELEY.

Henry Jermyn
Baron Dover.

after he himself came into the estate there was no diminution in the hospitality or the pleasure attending a visit to it, especially during the race meetings. Unhappily very few years elapsed before the demon of discord played havoc with those gay and joyous scenes. When James II. ascended the throne, the path of his former Master of the Horse was beset with political and (what was worse) sectarian animosity. The relations between the new king and Jermyn became more close and more important, so much so that the latter was now elevated to the peerage, and was invested with trying ministerial functions.

Lord Dover
and James II.Cheveley Hall
Looted.

We have now to do with Henry Jermyn, Lord Dover, the politician and trusted partisan of James II. Partly in consequence of his religious belief, and principally by his adherence to the cause of James II., Lord Dover became obnoxious to the faction of the Prince of Orange, who were very aggressive in Cambridgeshire towards the end of the year 1688. On December 12th the news reached London that the "mobile at Cambridge were up," and had gone to meet "their brethern of Bury St. Edmonds upon Newmarket Heath, with the design to visit Lord Dover's house at Cheveley." The result of this "visit" transpired a few days after, when it became known that "multitude having demolished Lord Dover's chappel, at his house at Cheveley, and torn down all the furniture and burnt it, but having some money given them, were restrained from spoiling the house; they then marched to Dr. Templer's, at Balsam, in search of the Bishop of St. David's, where they found his lordship in a disguise, and carried him to Linton. The next day they mounted him on a paltry horse without a saddle, and having only a small cord for a bridle, and so led him in a triumphant manner to Cambridge, where they obliged the magistrates to secure his lordship in the castle."

When this alarming news was confirmed in London, the consternation at the Court was intense. No one knew better than the king that such a manifestation, enacted at the sumptuous seat of

one of his Lords of the Treasury and personal confidant, and, moreover, at a place where the Jermyn family were deservedly revered and respected, was fraught with the most serious consequences. Instead of boldly confronting his enemies, and adopting vigorous measures to uphold his crown and dignity, he ignominiously deserted his cause, and precipitatedly fled a fugitive to France. After the flight of James II., Lord Dover escaped into Ireland, where he joined the Jacobite leaders, and for a time endeavoured to organise the incongruous adherents of King James, who were then in the course of mobilisation there. This object he was utterly unable to accomplish, owing to the discordant elements with which he had to deal; and, becoming disgusted with the incompetence of those with whom he was officially associated, he soon relinquished his trust, and retired from the contest.

Antecedent to these events a rural incident occurred at Cheveley in connection with a little addition made to the park, by diverting and enclosing a part of the adjoining high road, and making a new road in lieu of it.

It is a remarkable coincidence (and quite unknown at the time) that when a recent application was made to the Justices at Quarter Sessions for permission to enclose and divert a short part of the high road running by Cheveley Park, and to substitute a new road in lieu of it, that a somewhat similar permission was granted in the same locality about 220 years previously. In the recent case the little affair was accomplished, by permission of the local authorities, in about six months. In the former one it took nearly four years to obtain the concession. The King having been approached, instructed his Attorney-General to issue a writ, dated September 19, 1671, to the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, commanding him to hold a sworn enquiry on the merits of the case. This investigation took place at Cheveley, October 23, 1671, and the patent authorising the proposed enclosure and deviation was granted June 30, 1675. All the documents were

CHEVELEY.

—
Cheveley Hall
Looted, 1688.

Diverting,
enclosing, and
making a
new road at
Cheveley Park.

Proceedings
thereon in
1671 and 1896.

CHEVELEY.
—
Proceedings
thereon in
1671 and 1896.

registered at the time, and are still preserved in the Court of Chancery, viz. :—

(I.)

The King's writ, by his Attorney-General, to John Bradbourne, Esq., the High Sheriff :—

Charles II., by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of Cambridge greeting, we command you that by the oath of honest and lawful men of your county, by whom the truth of the matter may better be known, diligently to enquire if it be to the damage or prejudice of us or of others if we grant to Henry Jermyn, Esquire, that he may enclose a certain road in Cheveley in your county, which leads from the village of Cheveley aforesaid towards a certain town called Newmarket by the park (*vivarium*) of the aforesaid Henry in Cheveley aforesaid. And the same so enclosed may hold to him and his heirs for the enlargement of his park for ever so that he may make in the place of that road a certain other road of the same length and breadth in the soil of the said Henry there as fitting to those traversing by the same road, or not. And if it be to the damage or injury of us or any other then to what damage or injury of us or of any other, and if so in what respect. And how much that road so to be held may contain in itself in number of perches and feet of land as well in length as in breadth. And the inquisition thereof distinctly and openly made do you send to us in our Court of Chancery under your seal and the seal of those by whom it shall be made without delay and this writ. Witness ourself at Westminster the nineteenth day of September in the twenty-third year of our reign.

ADDERLEY.

Endorsed. By Heneage Finch, Knight and Baronet, Attorney-General of the Lord the King.

Execution of this writ appears in a certain inquisition to this writ annexed.

John Bradbourne, Esq., Sheriff.

(II.)

The High Sheriff to His Majesty's Attorney-General—

CAMBRIDGE. { Inquisition indented taken at Cheveley Hall within the
Parish of Cheveley in the county aforesaid the 23rd day
of October in the year of the reign of our Lord Charles II.,
by the Grace of God now King of England, &c., the 23rd and in the year
of our Lord 1671, before me John Bradbourne esquire Sheriff of the County

aforesaid by virtue of a writ of the said Lord the King of *ad quod damnum*, directed to me and to this inquisition annexed by the oath of Thomas Buck esquire, Thomas Kirby gentleman, Walter Pratt gentleman, John Folkes gentleman, Thomas Cooke gentleman, William Nelson gentleman, John . . sle* gentleman, John Haylock gentleman, Edward Webb gentleman, John Curtys gentleman, Oliver Morden gentleman and John Linsdell gentleman, honest and lawful men of my bailiwick who being sworn and charged say upon their oath that it will not be to the damage or prejudice of the Lord the King or of others if the said Lord the King grant to Henry Jermyn esquire named in the aforesaid writ that he Henry Jermyn may enclose all that road in Cheveley in the county aforesaid mentioned in the aforesaid writ which leads from the village of Cheveley aforesaid towards a certain town called Newmarket in the same writ likewise specified from the south east corner of the Park of the aforesaid Henry Jermyn in Cheveley aforesaid called Cheveley Park named in the aforesaid writ up to a certain corner of the Park aforesaid called Warriner's Corner by and under the pales of the aforesaid Park of the aforesaid Henry in Cheveley aforesaid called Cheveley Park, and the same so enclosed may hold to him and his heirs for the enlargement of his Park aforesaid mentioned in the writ aforesaid for ever, so that he shall make in the place of that road at his own proper cost another road of the breadth of forty feet from his own earth and soil. Which road so newly to be made shall lead from a certain other road there called Ashley way by and next the east end of a certain close of pasture called Farmers' Close and so in by and across a certain arable field of the aforesaid Henry in Cheveley aforesaid lying on the east side of the road aforesaid so to be enclosed up to the aforesaid corner of the Park aforesaid called Warriner's Corner and so into the aforesaid road leading towards Newmarket aforesaid. And that the aforesaid new road so likewise to be made at the cost of the said Henry Jermyn may be fenced out and leveled (*deplanata*) and may be made open for all lawful subjects of the Lord the King traversing as in a common high road at all times to walk, ride and use with their horses and carriages and to lead and drive their cattle whatsoever in by and across the road so newly to be made and appointed namely from the aforesaid other road leading from Cheveley aforesaid towards the road called Ashley way by and next the east end of the close called Farmers' Close and so in by and across the aforesaid arable field of the aforesaid Henry in Cheveley lying on the east side of the road aforesaid so to be enclosed up to the aforesaid corner of the park called Warriner's Corner and so into the aforesaid road leading towards

CHEVELEY.
—
Proceedings
thereon in
1671 and 1896.

* Illegible.

CHEVELEY.
 —
 Proceedings
 thereon in
 1671 and 1896.

Newmarket. And the jurors aforesaid further say upon their oath that the aforesaid road so newly to be made there shall be fit for those passing as the ancient road so to be enclosed is now fit for those passing And that the aforesaid road so to be enclosed contains in length 264 perches and 4 feet and in breadth in certain parts thereof 50 feet and in other parts thereof 40 feet and in other parts thereof 20 feet of land. In witness whereof as well I the aforesaid Sheriff as the jurors aforesaid have set our seals to this inquisition on the day and year above mentioned.

JOHN BRADBOURNE, Esq.,
 Sheriff.

(III.)

GRANT TO HIM AND HIS HEIRS TO HENRY JERMYN, ESQUIRE. The King to all &c. greeting. WHEREAS by an Inquisition taken by our command at Cheveley Hall within the parish of Cheveley in the County of Cambridge on the 23rd day of October in the 23rd year of our reign [1671], by the oath of honest and lawful men of that county, It is found that it will not be to the loss or prejudice to us or to any of our subjects if we grant to Henry Jermyn, Esquire, that he may enclose all that road (*regium viam*) in Cheveley in the county aforesaid which leads from the village of Cheveley aforesaid towards the town called Newmarket from the south east corner of the park of the aforesaid Henry Jermyn in Cheveley aforesaid called Cheveley Park up to a certain corner of the said Park called Warreners Corner by and under the pailings of the aforesaid Park and the same so enclosed may hold to him and his heirs for ever for the enlargement of his Park aforesaid. So that in place of that road the aforesaid Henry Jermyn should make at his own proper cost another road of the breadth of forty feet (*quadraginta pedum*) from his own soil and earth, which way so newly to be made shall lead from a certain other way leading from Cheveley up to a certain other way there called Ashley by and near the east end of a certain close of pasture called Farmer's Close and so in by and across a certain arable field of the aforesaid Henry Jermyn in Cheveley lying on the east side of the way aforesaid so to be enclosed up to the said corner of the said Park called Warreners Corner. And so into the aforesaid way leading towards Newmarket. And that the said new way so likewise to be made at the cost of the said Henry Jermyn may be fenced out and used by all our loyal subjects as a common highway at all times with horses, carriages and cattle, namely, from the said way leading from Cheveley towards the way called Ashley way by and next the east end of the aforesaid close called Farmers Close,

And so in by and across the aforesaid arable field of the aforesaid Henry in Cheveley lying on the east side of the road aforesaid so to be enclosed up to the corner of the park called Warreners Corner and so into the aforesaid road leading towards Newmarket, and that the said way newly to be made there shall be so fit for those passing as the ancient road so to be enclosed is now fit for those passing. And that aforesaid road so to be enclosed contains in length 264 perches and 4 feet and in breadth, in certain parts thereof 50 feet and in other parts thereof 40 feet and in other parts thereof 20 feet of land, as by Inquisition aforesaid remaining on record in the Court of Chancery more fully appears. Know ye now that We of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion have granted and given licence and by these presents for ourselves heirs and successors do grant and give licence to the aforesaid Henry Jermyn to obstruct and enclose the aforesaid road and may hold the same so obstructed and enclosed to him his heirs and assigne without hindrance or impediment of us our heirs or successors or of any our justices escheators sheriffs or other bailiffs or ministers whatsoever so that the said Henry Jermyn may cause to be made in the place of that road a certain other road on his own soil there so competent and sufficient to those passing by the same way as is aforesaid. In witness whereof &c. Witness the King at Westminster the 30th day of June. By Writ of Privy Seal &c. 27 Charles II. [A.D. 1675].

CHEVELEY.

—
Proceedings
thereon in
1671 and 1896.

In connection with Lord Dover's military services we find the following particulars, viz. :

Lord Dover's
Military
Services.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1666, July 7.
(18 <i>Charles II.</i>) | Appointed Captain of Horse Guards July 7, 1666. (This was " Prince Rupert's regiment of Horse.") |
| 1667, June 13. | „ Captain of " non-regimented Horse consisting of 80 men in troop, officers included." |
| 1685, July 26,
(1st <i>James II.</i>) | „ Colonel and Captain of (his own) " Lord Dover's Regiment of Horse." This Regiment was composed of six troops and a major without a troop, and consisted of a Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain, Thomas Panton,* a major, Patrick Sars- |

* Originally this crack regiment was raised, mounted, and accoutred at Lord Dover's personal expense. Some of its officers were very prominent men,

CHEVELEY.
 ———
 Lord Dover's
 Military
 Services.

field, an adjutant, Ulick Bourke, a chaplin, Dr. William Starkey, a chirurgeon, Pierre Coudroy, and six troops and a major without a troop. This regiment was disbanded in the following year, when Lord Dover was appointed Captain of the newly raised 4th troop of Life Guards.

1685, June 20.	Appointed	Captain of an independent troop of horse.
1686, May 22.	"	Captain of the Fourth Troop of Life Guards.
1687, November.	"	Captain of the Fourth Troop of Life Guards.

Lieutenants: Patrick Sarsfield, Richard Lord Colchester. *Cornets and Guydons:* Lord Charles Hamilton, cornet; James Griffin, guydon. *Quarter - Master:* Henry Morgan. *Brigadiers:* Michael Steddams, George Blount, John Tomkins, Ambrose Cave. *Chaplin:* Dr. William Starkey. *Chirurgeon:* Pierre Coudroy. *Marshal to the four troops:* Peter Smith. *Adjutant to the four troops:* William Oglethorpe.

Thomas Panton was an intrepid gamester, and notorious in London and Newmarket. Ulick Bourke was a scion of the Clanricarde family, and adhered to the Jacobite party. Patrick Sarsfield was frequently a guest at Cheveley. On the occasion of the second great fire at Newmarket, during the Spring Meeting of 1683, when many aristocratic persons sought refuge at Cheveley, Sarsfield eloped with Lady Cherbury. He was created by James II., in February, 1691, Earl of Lucan, Viscount Tully, and Baron of Rosebery. He served through the Irish campaign, in which he had only a subordinate command, and was frequently successful in his movements, which were not supported as they deserved by his superior officers. After the battle of Aughrim he entered the service of Louis XIV., by whom he was raised to the rank of a Lieutenant-General in the French Army, and made a Knight of the Order of Saint Esprit. In the spring of 1692 a camp was formed on the coast of Normandy and placed under Sarsfield's command, where all the Irish brigades and other troops were assembled with the intention of making a final attempt to subjugate England and to restore James II. to his throne. But this intention was frustrated by the fleet of Admiral Russell, of Chippenham (whom Sarsfield must frequently have met at Newmarket), which after several days' fighting, defeated and destroyed the French Fleet off La Hague, consequently the projected expedition was abandoned. In April, 1693, Sarsfield received his marshal's baton, but did not long enjoy his new honours, he having been mortally wounded at the battle of Landen, fought in July of that year.

Lord Dover. } These are to signifie vnto your Lordpp His Ma^{ty} pleasure :
 Trumpetters } That you forthwith prepare and deliver vnto the R^t Hon^{ble}.
 Kettle Drums } the Lord Dover Comander of His Ma^{ty}s fourth Troop of
 & Hautboys } Guards These perticulers followinge for His Ma^{ties} Service
 Liveryes. } (vizt) Foure Liveryes for foure Trumpetters All made in
 } all particulars of ye like velvett Cloth Lyneing Lace
 Embroydery and of the same fashion as the Lyveryes of his Ma^{ties}
 Trumpetters are made And also Lyveryes for two Kettle Drumers and also
 two Kettle Drumes made in all perticulers as other His Ma^{ties} Kettle
 Drumers have And also two Coates for two Hautboyes made in all
 perticulers as ye Coates of other Hautboyes in His Ma^{ties} Guards. And
 this shall be your Lordpp^s Sufficient Warr^t Given vnd^r my hand this 5th
 day of September 1686. In ye 2^d yeare of His Ma^{ty}s Reigne.

CHEVELEY.
 — —
 Lord Dover's
 Military
 Services.

MULGRAVE.

To the Right Hono
 Robert Lord Viscount
 Preston Master of
 His Ma^{ties} Greate
 Wardrobe and to his
 Deputy there.

(*Lord High Chamberlain.*)

New Trumpetts } A Warr^t to the Master of the Jewel House for foure
 for ye Lord of } Silver Trumpetts for ye Trumpetters of ye Lord of
 Dovers Troope } Dovers Troop of Guards such as His Ma^{ties} Trumpetters
 have. Dated Sep^r 5th 1686.

MULGRAVE.*

On Oct. 7, 1686. These four silver Trumpets were received out of the
 Royal Jewel House. Weight 148oz. at 10/- per ounce.
 Cost £74.†

As may be seen by the subjoined documents, Lord Dover was
 outlawed and attainted for high treason by King William and Queen
 Mary on August 1, 1689. On the ensuing September 11 an
 inquisition was ordered to investigate and seize his estate and
 effects at Cheveley, which inquisition was duly held at Cambridge
 January 3, 1691-2; but his attainder was annulled, and a free

Lord Dover
 Outlawed
 and Attainted.

* L.C.R. Warrant Book, Vol. 751, p. 174.

† L.C.R. Plate Book, Vol. 595, p. 52.

CHEVELEY. pardon given to him on the following November 6, about which time he was reported to have "made his peace with King William, and kissed his hand, and soon after was allowed perfect liberty." At any rate, he appeared publicly in London without molestation, and then returned to Cheveley, where he lived in retirement at intervals, during the remainder of his life. It was compulsory for him to retire from the Turf, it being illegal at that time, and for many years after, for Roman Catholics to possess a horse of the value of ten pounds in lawful money of England. He married, April 17, 1673, Judith, daughter of Sir Edward Poley, Knight, of Badley, co. Kent, by whom he had no issue. As before mentioned, he died, *sine prole*, at Cheveley, April 6, 1708, bequeathing his estate to his nieces, of whom Mary, eldest daughter of his brother Thomas, 2nd Baron Jermyn, married Sir Thomas Davers, Bart., who subsequently sold the property to Charles Duke of Somerset.

The
Indictment,

The jurors for the King and Queen present on oath that Henery Lord Dover, James Duke of Berwick, Robert Lord Hunsden, John Earl Melfort, Alexander Fitton, knight, William Jennings, knight, Francis Plowden, esquire, Patrick Trant, knight, John Trinder, esquire, Thomas Collins, gent, Dominic Sheldon, gent, William Mansell Barker, gent, Richard Earl of Tyrconnell, Louis Dod, Gent, William Marquis Powis, Thomas Lord Howard, Henery Bond, Buro Talbott, gent, Robert Parker, knight, not having the fear of God in their hearts nor considering their debt of allegiance, but being moved and seduced by diabolical instigation as false traitors and rebels against the King and Queen, &c., &c., on the 1st of August in the first year of the reign of the said King and Queen by force and arms in Ireland with other subjects of King Louis of France to the number of 10,000 persons or more, assembled and collected and then and there in a warlike manner with other traitors, traitorously formed themselves in battle array and prepared a cruel war against the said King and Queen and inhumanly waged the same with gladiis, ensibus, hastis, hastulis, jaculis, et pugionibus, sclopetis, tormentis, machinis et bombardis, ac galeis, cassidibus et paludamentis et aliis armaturis et armis, tam invasivis et offensivis, quam defensivis.

The Seizure of
his Property
by the Crown.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Inquisition indented taken at the Castle of Cambridge in the County of Cambridge aforesaid the 3rd day of January in the

second year of the reign of Lord and Lady William and Mary by the Grace of God King and Queen of England etc., Defender of the Faith etc., before us John Radford, Robert Blayney, Theophilus Eyton esquires and Henry Starkey gentleman, Commissioners of the said King and Queen by virtue of their Commission under their Great Seal of England bearing date at Westminster the 11th day of September now last passed directed to us or to any three or more persons named in the said Commission and annexed to this Inquisition to enquire on behalf of the said King and Queen concerning certain things articles and circumstance specified in the same Commission by the oath of John Craske, Thomas Nicholson, junior, John Clacke, Nathaniel Tench, John Palmer, Thomas Reeve, Abraham Cutchley, Stephen Palmer, Cornelius Pamplyn, Francis Frost, John Ashby, John Bunting, Henry Clacke, Thomas Nicholson, Philip Pearson, James Adams, and Richard Adams, gentlemen, honest and lawful men of the county aforesaid, Who being sworn and charged concerning and upon the premises say upon their oath That Henry Lord Dover named in the Commission aforesaid on the day of perpetration of High Treason in the same Commission specified namely the 1st day of August in the first year of the reign of the said King and Queen was seised in his demesne as of fee of and in the Manor of Cheveley with the appurtenances in the County of Cambridge aforesaid And also of and in the Court of view of Frank Pledge and the Court Baron belonging and appertaining to the manor aforesaid And also of and in a capital messuage called Cheveley Hall otherwise Cheveley House with the appurtenances in the parish of Cheveley in the County of Cambridge aforesaid and of and in a garden belonging and appertaining to the messuage aforesaid And also of and in a Park in the parish of Cheveley aforesaid containing by estimation 250 acres of land more or less And also of and in four messuages six cottages and 450 acres of land in the parish of Cheveley aforesaid now or late in the occupation of the aforesaid Henry Lord Dover and John Shipp, John French, William Chenery, Thomas Smith, John Stevenson, Thomas Reeve, Thomas Warren, Leonard Simkin, Samuel Simkin, Giles Pettit, John Foulkes, esquires (Ar.), William Elsdon, Thomas Lunn, Thomas Peck, and John Dawson or their assigns And also of and in a certain Sheep Walk in the parish of Cheveley aforesaid And also of and in a Windmill in the parish of Cheveley aforesaid now or late in the possession of John Veale And also of and for ever the advowson right of patronage and presentation to the rectory and vicarage of the parish church of Cheveley aforesaid Which said manor messuages cottages park lands sheepwalk mill advowson and other the premises aforesaid are of the clear yearly value in all issues besides reprises Three hundred and forty pounds And also of and in a moiety of a piece of land called

CHEVELEY.

—
Proceedings
thereon.
1691-2.

The Jury.

Survey
of Cheveley.
1691-2.

CHEVELEY.

Deer, Horses,
and Sheep.
1691-2.

Cropley Park in the County of Cambridge aforesaid of the clear yearly value in all issues besides reprisals Ten pounds.

AND THE JURORS aforesaid further say upon their oath aforesaid, THAT the aforesaid Henry Lord Dover on the day when he was outlawed for the High Treason specified in the same Commission, namely, on Monday next before the Feast of St. Valentine, Bishop and Martyr, in the first year of the reign of the said King and Queen was possessed as of his own goods and chattels of and in two hundred [fallow] deer (*dam*) each of which was worth ten shillings, And also of and in ten horses each of which was worth four pounds, And also of and in forty sheep each of which was worth four shillings And also of and in two waggons of the value of twelve pounds.

Seized by the
Crown.

WHICH said deer horses sheep and waggons aforesaid at the time of the taking of this inquisition were in the hands and possession of John Dawson and Edmund Gutteridge of Cheveley aforesaid, gentlemen, AND THEREFORE We the aforesaid Commissioners have taken and caused to be seized the manor aforesaid with the appurtenances and the several messuages cottages parks lands sheep walk mill advowson goods and chattels aforesaid and all and singular the other premises aforesaid with the appurtenances into the hands of the said Lord the King and Lady the Queen as by the Commission aforesaid is ordered to us. IN WITNESS whereof, to one part of this inquisition indented in the hands of us the aforesaid Commissioners remaining and by us to be sent and certified to the Barons of the Exchequer of the said King and Queen as well the jurors aforesaid have set their hands and seals as we the aforesaid Commissioners have set our hands and seals And to the other part of this inquisition remaining in the hands of the first jurors aforesaid we the aforesaid Commissioners have set our hands and seals on the day year and place first above written.

JOHN RADFORD.	○	THEO. EYTON.	○
RO. BLAYNEY.	○	HEN. SFARKEY.	○

JNO. CRASKE.	○	FRANCIS FEROST.	○
THOMAS NICHOLSON.	○	JOHN ASHBY.	○
JOHN CLACK.	○	The mark of	
NATH. TANCH.	○	JOHN S. BUNTING.	○
JOHN PALMER.	○	HENRY CLACK.	○
THOMAS REEVE.	○	THO. NICHOLL.	○
ABRAHAM CUTCHEY.	○	PHIL PEARSON.	○
The mark of		JAMES ADAMS.	○
STEPHEN S. PALMER.	○	RICHARD ADAMS.	○
CORNELIUS PAMPLIN.	○		

CONCERNING A GRANT
OF PARDON TO
LORD DOVER.

The King and Queen &c. to all to whom
&c. greeting. WHEREAS at the Session of
Oyer and Terminer held for our city of
London at Justice Hall in the Old Bailey in

CHEVELEY.
—
Obtains a Free
Pardon.

London in the Parish of St. Sepulchre in the Ward of Farringdon without London aforesaid on Wednesday namely on the 9th day of October in the first year of our reign before Thomas Pilkington, knight, Mayor of the City of London, Henry Pollexfen, knight, our Chief Justice of the Bench (*de Banco*), John Powell, knight, one of our Justices of the Bench, Thomas Rokeby, knight, another of our Justices of the Bench, John Lawrence, knight, Patience Ward, knight, John Moore, knight, Robert Geffery, knight, and Peter Daniell, knight, Aldermen of the City aforesaid and Henry Crispe, esquire, and others, their fellows our Justices, by our Letters Patent made to the afore Justices aforesaid and others and to certain four or more of them under our Great Seal of England to enquire by the oath of good honest and lawful men of the City aforesaid and by other ways manners and means by which they may or can better know (as well within the liberties as without) concerning certain treasons, misprisions of treasons and concealments of treasons, against us out of this our Kingdom of England by whosoever and howsoever had made perpetrated or committed according to the form of the Statute in Parliament of Lord Henry VIII. late King of England &c. in the 35th year of his reign held at Westminster made and issued and assigned to hear and determine the same treasons and other the premises (this turn) according to the law and custom of our realm of England by the oath of John Stacy, William Fownes, John Singleton, William Broughton, Benjamin Smith, Anthony Meiry, William Trigg, Joseph Came, Walter Acton, John Greene, John Warner, Benjamin Hill, Thomas Hanwell, Benjamin Godfrey, Nicholas Letchmore, Edward Parsons and Richard Hopkins, good, honest, and lawful men, of our City of London aforesaid being then and there sworn and charged to enquire for Us and the Corporation of the City aforesaid (*pro nobis et corporum civitatis predicti*) it is presented that James Duke of Berwick late of London, Robert Lord Hunsden, late of London, Henry Lord Dover, late of London and divers other persons mentioned in the said indictment not having the fear of God in their hearts nor considering their allegiance but being moved and seduced by diabolical instigation as false traitors and rebles against us their supreme true and undoubted Lord and Lady, wholly withdrawing the cordial love and true and due obedience fidelity and allegiance which our true and faithful subjects bear towards us and of right are held to bear and contriving and intending treasonably to depose and altogether deprive us of and from the royal state, title, power, empire and rule of our

CHEVELEY.
—
Obtains a Free
Pardon.

Kingdom of Ireland and of this our Kingdom of England, also to put and bring us to final distruction and death on the 1st day of August in the first year of our reign out of this our Kingdom of England, namely, in our said Kingdom of Ireland by force and arms, namely, with [*as indictment, ante*] traitorously formed in battle array themselves, the aforesaid Lord Dover and others, named in the aforesaid indictment, and then and there waged a cruel war against us with fire and sword &c. And thereupon a prosecution instituted against the said Henry Lord Dover convicted of the high treason mentioned in the said indictment, from thenceforth he was outlawed and still is as by the record thereof remaining in our Court at Westminster is more fully set out. KNOW ye now that We by our pity of our special grace &c. have pardoned, released and remitted and by these presents for Us our heirs and successors do pardon release and remit to the aforesaid Henry Lord Dover, or by whatsoever other name he may be known, all and all manner of treasons crimes and offences &c. &c. with which he is not to be again charged or impeached &c. &c. molested or disturbed, &c. &c. IN Witness whereof &c. Witness the King and Queen at Westminster the 6th day of November in the third year of our reign.

HEARTH TAX.

Inhabited
Houses in
1662.

In the assessment of the Hearth Tax* granted to the King in the Parliament Session began at Westminster anno 13 Charles II., we obtain the following information giving the householders in Cheveley and the number of hearths upon which they were taxed in 1662, viz. :—

Lady Carleton, widdow, is occupier of } one house in which are ... }					fire hearths	21
Folks, gent...	...	...	...	...	"	6
Deacon, clerke	...	...	...	...	"	5
Wright, clerke	...	...	...	...	"	2

* This tax was instituted in 1662, because the revenue from all sources proved insufficient to make up the amount settled as "necessary to support the King's crown and dignity," that is to say, £1,200,000. In order to make up the required amount Parliament granted to the King, in 1662, a house tax, extending to all houses except cottages. A charge of 2s. for every hearth or stove in every dwelling-house was levied pursuant to the Act 13 and 14 Charles II., c. 10. Extremely unpopular, and at first collected with difficulty, the tax proved subsequently, when farmed, productive of £170,000 a year.

John Luxam is occupier of one house in } which are }	fire hearths	2	CHEVELEY. — Inhabited Houses in 1662.
William Pepper	"	1	
John Reeve	"	3	
Henry Sparrow	"	2	
— Widdleditch	"	1	
Richard Seargeant	"	1	
Timothy Shipp	"	1	
Edward Smith	"	3	
William Prick	"	3	
Nicholas Emmons	"	1	
Thomas Norbury	"	1	
Robert Spicer	"	1	
Thomas Salisbury	"	4	
Robert Chenery	"	2	
Thomas Ankerson	"	3	
Robert Poulter	"	2	
Edward Pretious	"	2	
James Mingay	"	2	
William Deere	"	4	
John Sister	"	1	
Marke Anthony	"	1	
John Sancty	"	3	
Thomas Poulter	"	3	
Stephen Dockerell	"	4	
Symon Peck	"	3	
Richard Spooner	"	1	
— Sparrow, widdow	"	3	
Arthur Rogers	"	2	
Thomas Peck	"	3	
Philipp Jaggard	"	1	
Edward Clarke	"	1	
— Clarke, widdow	"	2	

STONEHALL IN MOULTON.

STONEHALL IN
MOULTON.The luck
of Richard
Moody.Hawking at
Partridges.Novel
Hospitality.

The manor of Stonehall in Moulton (Suffolk) was invariably held by the Crown down to the reign of Henry IV., when Edward Earl of Stafford obtained a grant of it. In the reign of Henry VIII., Henry fourth Earl of Derby, K.G., held a knight's fee there, *jure* his wife, Alianore, daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. About his time Richard Moody, an official in the mews of Henry VII., was settled there. He was made a gentleman in consequence of having (presumably) saved the life or prevented an accident to Arthur Prince of Wales when hawking. It appears it was Moody's duty to precede the king or any member of the Royal Family when they flew their hawks at partridge. This branch of falconry being pursued on foot, it was his duty to go on in advance of the sportsmen, armed with a leaping pole, and in following the flight of the quarry he had to negotiate any obstacle that lay in the way. On the occasion in question, a blind fosse having been met with, he charged it, but the obstruction proved so deep and wide that, instead of leaping over, he was immersed and nearly drowned. The impetuosity and ardour of the pursuing sportsmen, with eyes intent on hawk and partridge, was arrested by Moody's mishap; consequently they were able to avoid the pitfall. For this good and faithful service Moody was made a gentleman. The manor belonged to this family for several generations. No other sporting incidents are associated with it. In the time of James I. and Charles I. George Moody was famous for his great hospitality and housekeeping at Stonehall, "considering his estate wanted much of £200 per annum." Although he is said to have kept open house to all comers out of the produce of the manor without incurring debts, it must be borne in mind that the family were extensive woollen drapers at Bury St. Edmunds in those days. Samuel Moody was returned M.P. for the borough of Bury

St. Edmunds in 1653 and 1656; and with John Clarke, Esq., for the co. Suffolk, in 1654. In the reigns of Charles II., James II., William III., and Queen Anne, Sir Thomas Willes, Bart., was lord of the manor, from whom it passed to Sir Robert Davers. Sir Jermyn Davers, fourth baronet, sold it to the Duke of Somerset. It may be noted, in passing, that the hospitality associated with this place apparently continued to be observed, as we read that at the last harvest home over which Sir Jermyn Davers presided, in 1735, there were six quarts of punch served up in a turnip scooped out for the purpose, and which measured in circumference one yard seven inches. The exterior was ornamented with several agricultural devices, and bore an inscription in gilt letters, "God speed the Plough, and give us Plenty." The turnip when entire weighed 26lb.

STONEHALL IN
MOULTON.

The big turnip.

Thomas Willys, Esq., of Eyehall, Cambridgeshire, married Joan, daughter of Martin Fowkes, Esq., of Westley and Burwell, and had two sons and one daughter. From his eldest son descended Thomas Willys, Esq., of Fen Ditton, who was created a baronet December 15, 1641. He was lord of the manor of Stonehall, in Moulton, from 1671 to the time of his death, November 17, 1701, in the ninetieth year of his age, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John Willys, who died August 9, 1704, aged sixty-eight. Sir Thomas Willys, his son and heir, conveyed the manor of Stonehall, about the year 1707, to Sir Robert Davers. Sir Thomas Willys died June 17, 1715, when he was succeeded by his only surviving son, Sir Thomas Willys, at whose decease, unmarried, the title devolved on his cousin, Sir Thomas Willys, who also died, unmarried, in 1726, when he was succeeded by his brother, Sir William Willys, the sixth baronet. He died April 14, 1732, when the baronetcy became extinct. His estate at Fen Ditton was purchased by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough for her granddaughter, Lady Mary Godolphin, and was part of her marriage portion. Her husband, Thomas Duke of Leeds, having procured an Act of Parliament for the purpose, sold it in 1749 to Thomas Panton, Esq., of Newmarket.

The Willys
Family.

The Davers family is supposed to descend from John Davers, of Worminghall, co. Buckingham. His son and heir, John, married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Wriothesley, Garter King-at-arms. Their descendant, Robert Davers, having acquired a large fortune in Barbadoes, purchased Rougham

The Davers
Family.

STONEHALL IN
MOULTON.

—
The Davers
Family.

(co. Suffolk) and other estates in that county. In consideration of his father's and his own loyalty to Charles I. and Charles II. he was created a baronet, May 12, 1682. His eldest son and heir, Sir Robert Davers, Bart., of Rougham, married the Hon. Mary Jermyn, second daughter and co-heir of Thomas, second Lord Jermyn, by whom he had four sons—Sir Robert, Sir Jermyn, Thomas (an Admiral in the Royal Navy), and Henry—and five daughters. Sir Robert, who frequently represented the county of Suffolk in Parliament in the reign of Queen Anne and George I., died October 1, 1722, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Robert Davers, Bart., an auditor of the excise, who died without heirs June 1, 1723, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Jermyn Davers, Bart., M.P. He married Margaretta, daughter and co-heir of the Rev. — Greene, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. He sold the manor of Stonehall, in Moulton, to Charles Duke of Somerset, in February, 1732. Sir Jermyn died in February, 1743, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Sir Charles Davers, the fifth baronet, at whose decease, unmarried, about the year 1806, the title became extinct.

DITTON VALENCE.

DITTON
VALENCE.

Dr. Wendy.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the manor of Ditton Valence was in the possession of the Wendy family. Dr. Wendy was physician to Henry VIII., and was a witness to that King's last will and testament.

Judge
Coningsby.

In the reign of James I. the manor belonged to the Coningsbys, of North Mimms, co. Hertford, the descendants of Judge Coningsby, temp. Henry VIII. It appears by the following grant that Sir Richard Coningsby obtained a monopoly for the exclusive exportation of tin during his life, and that there were some complicated financial relations in connection with it between Sir Richard and Queen Elizabeth; and in a subsequent one between him and James I. concerning playing cards.

The Tin.

Sir Richard
Coningsby.

In July, 1615, he obtained a grant from James I. of 5s. for every gross of playing cards imported into the realm or the dominions thereof during the term of twenty-five years: "And his Ma^{ty} doth hereby, at the humble suite of the Cardmakers, make the said Sir Richard Conysbere his officer for the viewing, sealing,

and allowing of all playing cards to be made or imported into this Realm, which inhibicōn that no cards shall be bought or sold before the same be first viewed, searched, and sealed by the said Sir Richard or his deputies, for the execution of w^{ch} office the Card-makers have granted and secured to Sir Richard five shillings upon every grosse of cards by them to be made. His Ma^{tie} doth grant the said ymposicōn of five shillings upon every grosse of cards to be imported into his Realm from beyond the seas, as well in satisfaction of a debt of 1800^{li} owing by his Ma^{tie} to Sir Richard as arrears of an annuities of 200^{li}, in consideracōn of the surrender of a grant to him made for his life by the late Queen for the sole transporting of tynne out of this realm; and there is hereby reserved to his Ma^{tie} for the said imposicōn of five shillings 200^{li} per annum, payable during this grant." It further appears that in August, 1617, he received a grant of £200 a year for his life and the life of Lady Margaret, his wife, "and the longest liver of them," in consideration of having surrendered the debt of £1800 due to him by the late Queen, on account of his grant for the sole right of extorting tin, with a proviso that upon payment of £1000 to Sir Richard and his lady, the King could annul this grant.

DITTON
VALENCE.
—
Playing Cards.

Sir Richard's brother, Thomas Coningsby, was an adherent of Charles I. during the Civil War. Early in 1643 he was arrested by the Parliamentarians while endeavouring to execute a commission of array. He was imprisoned in the Tower for five years. About this time he made a re-settlement of his estate, which gave rise to ruinous litigation. In 1652 his widow, Henry, his son, and Thomas, his second son, petitioned the Committee of Sequestration, in which they pleaded that by an indenture dated 18th September, 4 Charles I. (1628), Thomas Coningsby, the father, for considerations therein expressed, did covenant, permise, and grant the manor of Ditton Valence, in Woodditton, co. Cambridge, for the use of himself for life, and after his death to the use of Thomas, his second son. Thomas, the father, died October 7,

Thomas
Coningsby.

DITTON
VALENCE.

1652, when the manor came to the petitioner, but was sequestered for his delinquency. On November 10 the claim of Thomas and Henry Coningsby was allowed, and sequestration discharged, with arrears, from the date of the petition. Six days afterwards Speaker Lenthall reported his opinion on the case, when the claims of the petitioners were admitted. This Thomas, when a lad, was surreptitiously married to Barbara, daughter of Ferdinando Gorges, of Eye, a merchant from Barbadoes, who contrived to possess himself of some of the Coningsby estates. The misdeeds of Gorges were productive of ruinous loss to his son-in-law, from which he could never extricate himself. He was created Baron Coningsby, of Clanbrassil, co. Armagh Ireland, April 17, 1693, and was elevated to the peerage of Great Britain by George I., June 18, 1715, as Baron Coningsby, of Coningsby, co. Lincoln. He was an ardent supporter of the revolution of 1688. When William III. went to Ireland Lord Coningsby was with him, and when the King was wounded, at the battle of the Boyne, he was at his Sovereign's side. He was Vice-Treasurer and Paymaster of the Forces in Ireland. In the latter years of his life he was involved in continual trouble and overwhelmed in innumerable lawsuits. Owing to complicated settlements it is almost impossible to say off hand to what member of the family the manor of Ditton Valence really belonged at the time of Lord Coningsby's death, which occurred in 1729, when his title became extinct. At any rate, we know beyond dispute the manor of Ditton Valence was bought of Roger and Mary Coningsby in 1736, by Charles Duke of Somerset.

CHEVELEY.

Charles
Seymour,
Sixth Duke of
Somerset.

Charles Seymour, sixth Duke of Somerset, youngest son of Charles, second Lord Seymour of Towbridge (ob. 1665), and fourth son by his father's second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Alington, first Lord Alington, who was lord of the manors of Newmarket and Horseheath. The father was the eldest son and heir of Francis, first Lord Seymour, younger brother of William, second Duke of Somerset. Charles's elder

brother, Francis, who was born on January 17, 1657, not only succeeded his father as third Lord Seymour of Towbridge, but became fifth Duke of Somerset on the death, in 1675, of his cousin John, the fourth duke, who was murdered at Lerici, near Genoa, on April 20, 1678. The murdered man's uncle, Lord Alington, demanded satisfaction of the Republic, but the murderer escaped, and his effigy only was hung by the Genoese. This subsequent owner of the Cheveley estate was born in 1661. He was a student at Trinity College, Cambridge, when he unexpectedly succeeded to the Dukedom of Somerset in 1678. It was to his marriage, however, he owed all his wealth. His first wife, Elizabeth Percy, was the only surviving daughter and sole heiress of Josceline, eleventh and last Earl of Northumberland. At the age of four she succeeded to the honours and estates of the house of Percy, holding in her own right six of the oldest baronies in the kingdom. She was brought up by her grandmother, the Dowager Countess, who, in February, 1679, refused her ward's hand to Charles II., for his son the Duke of Richmond, and a few weeks later bestowed the heiress upon Henry Cavendish Earl of Ogle, a sickly boy of fifteen, heir to Henry Duke of Newcastle. Before a year had elapsed he died, and the old Countess lost no time in arranging a fresh match between her ward and Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, in Wiltshire, familiarly known as "Tom of Ten Thousand." Thynne was formally married to Lady Ogle in the summer of 1681, but immediately after the wedding the bride of fourteen fled for protection to Lady Temple at the Hague, and Thynne was murdered in Pall Mall by hired assassins on February 12, 1682, at the instigation of Count Charles Konigsmark, who had been a rival suitor for the Countess of Ogle. Some three months after Thynne's death the Countess, who was now fifteen, consented to regard the Duke of Somerset in the light of a suitor, and on May 30, 1682, they were married, the Duke having previously agreed to assume the names and arms of Percy; but from this agreement he was released when his wife came of

CHEVELEY.

Charles
Seymour.
Sixth Duke of
Somerset.

His first wife.

Her
first, second,
and
third husband.

CHEVELEY.

The Duchess
of Somerset's
vast
possessions.

age. Besides the estates and the territorial influence of the Percys, the Duke thus became master of Alnwick Castle, Petworth, Sion House, and Northampton, better known by its latter title of Northumberland House, in the Strand.

The Duke's handsome figure appeared to advantage in pageants and ceremonies of State, for which he showed an extraordinary predilection, taking chief part at the funerals of Mary, William III., Anne and George I., and bearing the orb at the coronations of each of those sovereigns. The Duke sumptuously entertained James II. at Marlborough in August, 1686, during his progress from Windsor to Portsmouth.

The Duke and
James II.

In July, 1687, the King assigned to Somerset, as first Lord of the Bedchamber, the duty of introducing at St. James's the Papal Nuncio, whom the King was determined to receive publicly in his official character. The Duke objected to the task on the ground that its performance would subject him to a heavy penalty under the law of the land. By this action he lost his place at Court and the regiment he commanded, but his conduct in that affair raised him in the estimation of the Orange faction, to which he soon after attached himself. In 1689 he was elected Chancellor of Cambridge University. He succeeded Halifax as Speaker of the House of Lords in 1690, and was one of the Regents from July to November, 1701. He was on cordial terms with William III., whom he had the honour to entertain at dinner at Northumberland House on April 10, 1700, and on the 26th of June in the following year—probably the only occasions on record of that monarch having figured as a guest of a subject when the Court was in residence in London during his reign.

The Duke and
William III.

The Duke and
Queen Anne.

With Queen Anne he was a prime favourite. When, as Princess, she had been summarily ejected from the Cockpit, Westminster, in April, 1692, and the courtiers were forbidden to countenance her, the Duke gave her a warm welcome at Sion House. By her influence he was made, in 1702, Master of the

Horse, and in 1706 one of the Commissioners for the union of Scotland. In December, 1703, he was sent to Portsmouth to welcome the Archduke Charles as King of Spain, and figured prominently in the magnificent ceremonial devised for the occasion.

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Master of the Horse.

He lent his powerful interest to those who, on the death of Queen Anne, took up the cause of George I. The new King reinstated him in the office of Master of the Horse, from which, however, he was soon after dismissed, and that office remained vacant during the remainder of George I.'s reign.

The Duke and George I.

Henceforth, the Duke devoted himself to the Turf and rural and family affairs. He became known as "The Proud Duke," and the tradition of his pride is kept alive by the anecdote, that when his second wife kissed him, he remarked: "Madam, my first Duchess was a Percy, and she never took such a liberty." His domestics obeyed him by signs, and, when he travelled, the country roads were scoured by outriders, whose duty it was to protect him from the gaze of the vulgar, but more probably to clear the way in order to allow his coach and horses (of which the latter were famous roadsters) to proceed with rapidity and without interruption.*

"The Proud Duke."

Many years antecedent to these events the Duke of Somerset became a prominent patron of the Turf, and was henceforth closely associated with Newmarket, where he subsequently acquired the Cheveley estate and several adjoining manors. His first appearance as an owner of racehorses was at the Newmarket October meeting of 1698. On this occasion he had an onerous duty to perform. In his capacity of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge it devolved on him to embrace the opportunity of King William's sojourn at Newmarket to present

The Duke and the Turf.

With William III. at Newmarket.

* The Duke employed James Seymour, the animal painter, to decorate a room at Petworth with portraits of his racehorses, many of which were engraved by Thomas Barford and Richard Houston. A picture by Seymour of the famous carriage match against time, at Newmarket in 1750, which was at one time in the collection at Hengrave Hall, is now at Cheveley Park.

CHEVELEY.

—
The Duke's
Racing Career.

the Dons to their new sovereign. The ceremony must have been attended with great display: five dukes, twelve earls, numerous lords, and the Foreign Ambassadors, with their suites, having assisted at the function. On the following day a match between one of the King's horses and one of the Duke's, for 2000 guineas, was run for, but the result of the match is not known. At the Spring Meeting of 1704 he won £100 in money, given by Queen Anne to be run for by five-year-old horses, the best of three heats, 12 stone each. At the ensuing Spring Meeting he also won a similar race. During this meeting he must have had a busy time. In his capacity of Master of the Horse he had to attend on the Queen, who honoured the meeting with her presence and made a sojourn there extending over five days. On the 12th (April) he had to present Dr. Ellis, Vice-Chancellor, and the heads of the University of Cambridge, to the Queen, who was graciously pleased to receive from them, on that occasion, the "loyal address" which the Dons presented to her. He accompanied her on an informal visit to Cheveley: at that time, alas! no longer the Cheveley of former days: dilapidated, unoccupied, and neglected. Fortunately the famous Terrace survived the wreck of the Hall, and the Queen is said to have lingered there for some time, and to have admired it very much. At the October Meeting of 1707 the Duke won a match of £400. This meeting was also honoured with the presence of the Queen, and was her last sojourn at the Metropolis of the Turf.

Queen Anne's
Visit
to Cheveley.

Windham.
1712-13.

At the Newmarket Autumn Meeting of 1712, and at the Spring Meeting of 1713, his grey horse Windham beat the Duke of Bolton's bay horse Bolton in two matches. The former was run for on November 12, for 500 guineas, five miles, 12 stone each; the latter on April 1, for 300 guineas, five miles, 13 stone each. The finish of these two matches were painted by John Wootton, and are now among the art treasures at Cheveley Park. The first mentioned picture was (badly) engraved, and has been frequently reproduced in books, magazines, and illustrated newspapers.

From this time, and for some ten or twelve years afterwards, the Duke's Woodcock, Hipp, Ragged Staff, Diamond, Pug, and several unnamed colts, fillies, and mares, ran in a good many races at Newmarket, in which his horses were invariably beaten.

With Windham—a five years old horse in 1724, and therefore not the same horse as the Duke's grey Windham, before mentioned—he won several races and matches. This horse was almost an Arab, being descended from Dodsworth by Place's White Turk, by Bustler, by Selaby Turk, by Hautboy. Grey-legs (by Windham out of a Barb mare) won the King's Plates at Ipswich, June 2, 1730; at Guildford, June 8, 1731; and at Lewes, August 5 in that year; and was second for a similar plate at the ensuing Newmarket October Meeting. In the preceding year he won a sweepstakes of twenty guineas each, and ran last in a like race of 100 each, at Newmarket, to which the Duke was a constant subscriber, but was very unsuccessful in those then novel events. With Quibble (also by Windham) he won the King's Plate at Ipswich, June 17, 1733. Although the Duke frequently ran horses for King's Plates and Subscription Sweepstakes, he does not appear to have won a race during the next five years, nor until his brown mare Chiddy, by the Hampton Court Childers out of Bald Charlotte, secured the King's Plate, for mares, at the Newmarket Spring Meeting of 1739; and at the ensuing October Meeting, another King's Plate, for six-year-old horses, 12 stone, four mile heats, with an unnamed bay horse. Bad luck still pursued the Duke's horses at the Newmarket Spring Meeting in 1743. When Achilles, a brown horse, by a brother to the Bolton Fearnought, dam by Diamond, was apparently likely to distance his field in a Subscription Plate of 55 guineas each, 10 stone, he was upset by a person crossing the course, and instead of winning was distanced in that race. On the ensuing May 24, he was also leading in the first heat in the King's Plate at Guildford, when the jockey broke a stirrup leather and fell. However, he won the King's Plate at Lewes, on August 5 in

CHEVELEY.

The Duke's
Racing Career.
1724-43.

CHEVELEY.

The Duke's
Racing Career.

that year. This was the last race won by the "Proud Duke of Somerset." Some of his horses ran unsuccessfully at the Newmarket Autumn Meeting of 1743, the Spring Meeting of 1746, and, finally, at the Spring Meeting of 1747. His racing colours were yellow; his jockey, J. Harwood.

The Duke
obtains a Lease
of Newmarket
Palace.

In July, 1721, the Duke of Somerset obtained a lease from George I. of all that piece of land in the town of Newmarket, in the county of Cambridgeshire, upon which the Palace stood, situated in the principal street there on the south side thereof, containing in front 115 feet or thereabout, as described in a plan thereof made and remaining in the custody of the Clerk of the Pipe of the Exchequer at Westminster—"except and out of this grant reserved our houses there called our coach-house and forge, and a certain house in the possession of Tregonwell Frampton, Esquire, our keeper of our running horses"—and also two little closes of land called the King's Closes . . . containing together nine acres or thereabout, in the possession of the said Duke, lying near the back part of the said piece of ground above demised, with all the paths, passages, &c. To have, hold, and enjoy from the date thereof for thirty-one years, at a yearly rent of £30, payable quarterly to the housekeeper of the Palace House there for the time being. The Duke, his heirs, and administrators to have power and authority at their own cost to pull down the old building then standing there, and to build and erect upon the premises such new structure as they please at their own proper cost and charges.

The Duke
Buys Cheveley.

This lease of the appurtenances of the Palace probably stimulated the Duke to purchase property in the neighbourhood. It might be assumed the vast estates he already possessed would have been sufficient even for a person of his exalted ideas. But by his second Duchess he had two daughters, for whom he was anxious to provide in a manner suitable to their rank. This consideration, doubtless, induced him to purchase Cheveley of Sir Jermyn Davers, in February, 1732, from whom he also bought the manor of Stonehall, in Moulton. From Henry Duke of Beaufort he

acquired the manor of Saxon Street; Ditton Camois of Lady Frances Scudamore, Duchess of Beaufort.* Other lands lying

CHEVELEY.

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The
Scudamore
Family.

* The Scudamores were reckoned amongst the most eminent families in the west of England, and were domiciled in Herefordshire for many centuries. Sir John Scudamore—son of William Scudamore, and grandson of John Scudamore, Esq., of Holme Lacy, by Sybell, his wife, daughter of Watkin Vaughan, of Hergest—was Gentleman Usher to Queen Elizabeth, received the honour of knighthood, and was elected by the county of Hereford in five successive Parliaments during that reign. He married, 1st, Eleanor, daughter of Sir James Croft, and had issue: James (Sir), who was knighted by the Lord High Admiral in 1596, for his valour at the siege of Calais, and in the 1st year of the reign of James I., served in Parliament for Herefordshire. Sir James married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Throckmorton, and, predeceasing his father, left issue: John, successor to his grandfather; Mary, who married Sir John Brydges, of Wilton Castle; Alice; and Ursula, who married Alexander Walwyn, Esq., of Oldcourt. Sir John Scudamore, the Sir Scudamore of Spencer's "Fairie Queen," was succeeded by his grandson, John Scudamore, Esq., of Holme Lacy, who, at a very early age, married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Sir Arthur Porter, Knight, and was created a Baronet in 1620, in which year he served in Parliament for the county of Hereford, as also in 21st of James I., and was created Baron of Dromore and Viscount Scudamore of Sligo, by Letters Patent, July 2, 1628. In 1634 he was sent Ambassador to the Court of France, in which employment he acquitted himself with singular prudence and honour. In the beginning of the Civil Wars he was surprised in Hereford by Sir John Waller, and was sent a prisoner to London. Some of his houses were besieged, plundered, and burnt by the rebels, and his whole estate sequestered for several years, after which he compounded for his liberty and property as other Royalists had done. The remarkably studious, pious, and hospitable life he led made him respected and esteemed by all good men, especially by Bishop Laud, who generally visited him in going to and from his diocese of St. David's, and found his entertainment as kind and full of respect as ever he did from any friend. Lord Scudamore died universally lamented in the 71st year of his age, June 8, 1671, and was buried in the south aisle of the chancel of the parish church of Holme Lacy. Of his six sons only James lived to man's estate, and having predeceased his father, his son, Sir John Scudamore, 2nd Viscount Scudamore, succeeded to the title and estates of his grandfather. He married Frances, daughter of John, Earl of Exeter, and died July 22, 1697, having had three sons and three daughters. He was succeeded by his second son, Sir James Scudamore, 3rd Viscount Scudamore, who married Frances, only daughter of Simon, 4th Lord Digby, and died December 2, 1716, aged 32 when all his honours became extinct, leaving an only daughter and heiress.

CHEVELEY.

The
Scudamore
Family.

in Wood-ditton were sold to him by Joshua Grigsby and John Challis; the manor of Astons by William Byatt; the manor of Argentines, *alias* Butlers, in Newmarket, Horseheath, Castle Camps, Shudy Camps, and many other lands were bought of the executors of Hildebrand Lord Alington, deceased. In March, 1736, the Duke purchased the manor of Saxton Hall of Richard Daston, Esquire; Ditton Valence of Roger and Mary Coningsby; various lands at Westerly Waterless, Brinkley, and Dullingham; a barn and stable in Newmarket, co. Suffolk, "formerly a part of an inn called the George and then the Golden Lyon"; cottages in Woodditton of William Fyson; in short, every thing in the vicinity that was for sale in houses and lands was bought by the Duke in this deal. In August, 1737, he purchased Lidgate and Croypley Park, and other lands thereabout, from Sir Jermyn Davers; the manor of Weeting, and various lands and tenements in that part of Norfolk, of the Viscountess Dowager Howe, Sir Robert Grosvenor, and Sir William Napier. In December, 1740, he acquired the manors of Great and Little Wilbraham, Bottisham, Burwell, Fulburne and Westley of Sir John James; the possessions of Thomas Hustler, Esquire, in Woodditton, Saxton, and Cheveley; Borrough Green, Brinkley, and Dullingham of James Francis and George

Frances, born in 1711, who married Henry Somerset, 3rd Duke of Beaufort, from whom she was divorced in 1743-4. In February, 1732, Lady Frances Scudamore, Duchess of Beaufort, sold the manor of Ditton Camois to Charles Duke of Somerset. She married, secondly, Charles Fitzroy, Esq., a natural son of the 1st Duke of Grafton, who assumed the name and arms of Scudamore. By him she had an only daughter, and heir to the Scudamore estates, Frances, who married, in 1769, the Hon. Charles Howard, afterwards Earl of Surrey and 4th Duke of Norfolk, who died December 15, 1815. Frances, Duchess of Norfolk, died October 22, 1820, when, there being no issue to the marriage, the estates of Holme Lacy devolved upon the Hon. Sir Edwyn Francis Stanhope, Bart., as a lineal descendant of Mary, wife of Sir Giles Brydges, of Wilton Castle, co. Hereford, daughter of Sir James Scudamore, Knight, and sister to John, 1st Viscount Scudamore. Sir Edwyn Stanhope assumed the additional surname and arms of Scudamore, by Royal Sign Manual, on acquiring the Holme Lacy estates, which subsequently came to the Earls of Chesterfield.

Steygould ; and, finally, in December, 1745, the manor, rectory, and parsonage of Gazely. Thus, in thirteen years the Duke of Somerset, who, prior to 1732, did not own an acre of land in the vicinity of Cheveley, became not only the owner of that interesting estate, but was, moreover, probably one of the largest landowners in the country.*

The Duke's private stud was at first located at Newmarket, and subsequently at Petworth. He evidently had a great predilection for Arab blood, and bred from that strain as near as possible. Take, for instance, his Pet Mare, by Westell's Turk, by Hautboy out of Trumpeter's dam ; Red Rose, by the Hampton Court Arabian ; Windham, by Hautboy, by Selaby Turk, by Bustler, by Place's White Turk, by Dodsworth ; Miss Windham, by Windham, by Belgrade Turk ; Greylegs, by Windham, by Belgrade Turk ; Cinnamon, the Reigate mare, by the Thoulouse Barb ; and so on, in other instances, from the same strains. There is extant a characteristic autograph letter from the Duke to Lord Oxford, dated Newmarket, April 29, 1729, in which we learn he bought of Lord Oxford two four-year-old horses of his lordship's own breed ; and gave " a hundred broad pieces, or £115, for his old Arabian stallion called Bloody Shoulder." The Duke hopes Lord Oxford " will give orders to his servant at Wimpole to deliver the horse to a groom he will send from Newmarket to receive it, and to ride or lead him away for Petworth according as the horse hath been most used to." The Duke adds : " I hope the next purchases I make, y^e lod^g will be more moderate in your prices." Allowing for the difference in the value of money then and now, the deal may be considered an expensive one.

* Of course, we are only interested in the Cheveley estate within its present limit. Since the time in question portions of it have been alienated by the late owners. It may be likewise noted that the above sketch does not pretend to be a full account of the acquisitions made by the Duke of Somerset ; to give all the particulars of his purchases would occupy too much space, and it would hardly be pertinent to our subject to do so.

CHEVELEY.

—
The
Scudamore
Family.

The Duke's
Stud.

CHEVELEY.

 Origin of
Ascot Races.

In the year 1711 the Duke, in his capacity of Master of the Horse, had to superintend the construction of the then newly created racecourse at Ascot. In his accounts of that department for this year we find he paid "to sundry workmen employed in making and perfecting the round heat on Ascot Common, in the months of July and August, £558 19s. 5*d.*; to a carpenter, £15 2s. 8*d.*, for setting up posts, and other carpenters' work, on the said common in the month of September;" and £1 1s. 6*d.* was paid to Mr. John Grape for engrossing the articles for the Queen's Plate, to be run for there at that meeting. It may be here mentioned that at this, the inauguration of Ascot Races, there were two meetings, the first being held on 11th and 12th August, the second on 17th and 18th of September. At the latter the Duke entered his grey horse Crofts for a £30 Plate. The result of the races at those two meetings have not been preserved. Four years afterwards it appears the Duke ordered a new chair to be made for the use of the judges at Newmarket. "William Sandiver, carpenter, for making a chair for the judges of the course at Newmarket in the month of September, 1715, £5; Richard Brightman, for painting the chair steps, &c., at Newmarket, in the month of September, 1715, £1 8s." The judge's chair used to be mounted on casters, or wheels, and moved to the different winning posts as required. It will be seen by the above extract wheels or casters are not mentioned in the construction of this one. It may, therefore, only have reference to the one opposite the winning post on what is now known as the Old Cambridgeshire Course, which was a fixture.

 The Judge's
Chairs
on Newmarket
Heath.

 Death of the
Duke.

The Duke of Somerset died at his Sussex seat at Petworth, December 2, 1748, and was buried at Salisbury Cathedral. By his first wife, who died November 23, 1722, he had issue, Algernon Earl of Hertford, afterwards seventh Duke, two other sons, and three daughters. He married, secondly, on February 4, 1726, Charlotte, third daughter of Daniel Finch, second Earl of Nottingham, by whom he had issue: Frances, who married John

Manners Marquis of Granby, and Charlotte, who married Heneage Finch Earl of Aylesford. His second Duchess died at Sutton Court, Chiswick, January 21, 1773.

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Death of the
Duke.

NEWMARKET CRICKET.

IT is a remarkable circumstance that the first or earliest cricket match on record between Eton College and All England was played at Newmarket in 1751. It is, moreover, a singular fact that in all the books and chronicles hitherto published on cricket no reference is made to this match, consequently, it is safe to assume the account of it here will be a new and pleasing revelation to those interested in the history and progress of the game. There is, however, no doubt it must have caused a great deal of discussion in sporting circles at (and probably for some years after) the time it took place, particularly as the promoters of it were some of the foremost men of their day, who, subsequently, became celebrated as sportsmen, legislators, and soldiers.

1751.
Cricket :
Eton College
v.
All England.

No information has been preserved or can be traced as to the preliminary arrangements bearing on the match. All that is known concerning it, before it actually took place, was to the effect that a great match at cricket between the Noblemen and Gentlemen educated at Eton College and All England was to be played at Newmarket in June, 1751. The Earl of March was captain for All England, the Earl of Sandwich for Eton College. The stake at issue was £1500, "the gainers of two games in three to be the winner." There were no professionals ("matched players") on either side. Besides the captain, the Duke of Kingston and Lord Howe played for Eton; the two bowlers on that side were Captain Draper and Mr. Silk. On Tuesday, 21st June, 1751, the first match was won by All England. The

The Captains.

CHEVELEY.

The Captains.

following day there was no play. On the Thursday Eton won. An interval of another day ensued (the intervening days were devoted to cock fighting), and on the Saturday All England won the rubber. Thus, the Earl of March gained the £1500 for which the match was played; but whether anyone else on either side participated in the stakes is quite a conjecture.

The Pitch.

It is obvious the match could not be played in the town of Newmarket, as there was no suitable ground there for the purpose. Technically Newmarket, in those days, although notoriously "the little village" in Cambridgeshire, was a big place, principally in consequence of the Royal Palace; and, although that structure was insignificant, and quite unworthy of the dignity associated with a permanent royal residence, it nevertheless enjoyed the prerogatives belonging to it: consequently Newmarket comprehended a radius of five miles. Within this "verge" of five* miles radiating and extending from the Palace in the High-street (now the site of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's house), on every point of the compass did Newmarket expand, and when the sovereign was in residence the royal prerogative within this circuit of five miles was absolute. In the absence of any contemporary indication of the pitch where the match was actually played, it may be possible it took place at Cheveley. We know the Marquis of Granby (an Eton boy), who espoused Lady Frances Seymour in the preceding autumn—by which alliance the estate passed from the Duke of Somerset to the Duke of Rutland's family—was in residence there at this time. The Marquis, before he acquired renown as a soldier, was famous as a sportsman, and he was the most likely resident to extend facilities and hospitality to the competing elevens. But beyond these deductions there are no available means of ascertaining

* The extent of the verge varied. In some warrants five, seven, and twelve miles are mentioned.

precisely the actual place at Newmarket where this match was won and lost.

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The players for All England were :

	First Innings.	Second Innings.
Hon. Leveson Gower	0	0
Squire Smith	0	26
Captain Smith	7	5
Mr. Whitcliffe	2	11
Mr. Edsaw	4	14
Mr. Covent	2	4
Mr. Metcalf	7	3
Mr. Humphreys	0	13
Mr. Ladd	19	5
Mr. Fuller... ..	9	23
Mr. Langford	1	4
	<u>51</u>	<u>108</u>

The
All England
Eleven.

The players for Eton were :

Duke of Kingston	14	1
Lord Sandwich	6	17
Lord Howe	29	1
Captain Draper	32	9
Mr. Baffin	0	8
Mr. Bartholomew	0	9
Mr. Knightly	22	12
Colonel Townshend	7	4
Mr. Lewis... ..	30	0
Mr. Smith	25	2
Mr. Silk	2	0
	<u>167</u>	<u>63</u>

Eton College
Eleven.

On Tuesday, June 25, the score in the first match was :

The First
Match.

ALL ENGLAND.		ETON.	
First Innings	93	First Innings	53
Second Innings	<u>101</u>	Second Innings	<u>104</u>
	194		157

England won by 37 runs.

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The Second
Match.

On Thursday, June 27, the score in the second match was :

ALL ENGLAND.		ETON.	
First Innings	51	First Innings	168
Second Innings	114	Second Innings	67
	<u>165</u>		<u>235</u>

Eton won by 70 runs.

The Third
Match.

On Saturday, June 29, the score in the third match was :

ALL ENGLAND.		ETON.	
First Innings	109	First Innings	46
Second Innings	133	Second Innings	101
	<u>242</u>		<u>147</u>

All England won by 95 "notches."

As may be perceived from the above the two contemporary accounts of the scores in this match do not tally. The first is taken from the "Cambridge Journal," July, 1751, and apparently refers to the second match. The latter from "Pond's Sporting Kalendar" of that year. We cannot find any details of the first and third match. Although some of the gentlemen who played in it cannot now be identified, there is no doubt of the individuality of the following, viz. :—

James
Earl of March
and Duke of
Queensberry.

James Douglas, Earl of March, fourth (and last) Duke of Queensberry, was born in 1725. Soon after attaining his majority he became a well-known personage in sporting circles in London and Newmarket. His figure was at that time, and indeed for years afterwards, thin, agile, and admirably adapted for riding. From the time of his first appearance on the Turf, as breeder, owner, trainer, and jockey, during the Newmarket Spring Meeting of 1748, he was acknowledged to be the best amateur jockey of his day ; and with invariable success rode his own horses in most of his principal matches, many of which were for heavy stakes, and associated with heavier betting. In the year preceding this

remarkable cricket match, promoted by him at Newmarket, he got up the novel "carriage match," so well known by engravings of the event, from the original painting by Seymour, now at Cheveley Park. This "carriage" with four wheels, with a man in it, according to the articles of the match, was to be drawn by four horses nineteen miles in one hour. The race started at seven o'clock on the morning of the 29th of August, 1750, near the Six-mile House on Newmarket Heath. The course lay between the Warren and Rubbing-houses, through the Gap, where, turning to the right, the vehicle was drawn three times round a corded and staked course of four miles in circumference, and then back to the starting post. This carriage, with the harness—the latter made of the thinnest leather cased in velvet—only weighed 168lb. An immense amount of money depended on the result, and thousands of people assembled to witness the match, which Lord March won easily—the carriage and horses having accomplished the nineteen miles in 53 minutes and 23 seconds. His career on the Turf, extending over fifty-eight years, is too well known to be recapitulated here, nevertheless, there are many curious incidents in which he figured that have escaped his biographers. Notwithstanding his admitted astuteness and finesse in sporting and wagering transactions he lost (May 6, 1753) a match to the Duke of Hamilton over the Beacon Course, in which he first past the post, but on weighing-in was found to have wasted half a pound, consequently the Duke was declared the winner. About this time Lord March was a party to a novel wager which had been made at Newmarket "after dinner." It was originally proposed by a Mr. Pigot and Mr. Codrington to "run their fathers": Mr. Pigot's father being upwards of 70 years of age—Mr. Codrington's had "turned 50." Lord Ossory computed the odds in the proportion of 500 to 1600 guineas, according to the ages of their fathers respectively. Mr. Codrington thought the odds too much in his disfavour, whereupon Lord March agreed to stand in Mr. Codrington's place and accepted the wager. It happened at the

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—
The Carriage
Match.

Running their
Fathers.

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Running their
Fathers.

G.P.O.

time of this transaction that Mr. Pigot's father was dead, unknown and unsuspected by any of the parties. He died in Shropshire, 160 miles from Newmarket, at two o'clock in the morning of the day on which this bet was made at Newmarket. The bet was disputed, and Lord March took legal proceedings to recover the sum at issue, the trial resulting in a verdict for the plaintiff with £525 damages. An appeal for a new trial was heard before Lord Mansfield, on the grounds that the contract was void as being without any consideration, and that there was no possibility of the defendant's winning (his father being actually dead), and therefore he ought not to lose, it being a contract *in futuro*, manifestly made upon the supposition of a then future contingency. In refusing to grant a new trial, Lord Mansfield held the material contingency was, which of these two young heirs should come first to his father's estate. The intention was, that he who first came to his estate should pay the amount of the odds agreed upon to the other who stood in need of it. Thus Lord March won this wager, but in winning it he was the means of stopping young heirs of running their fathers in future: such wagers having been made illegal soon after by the Statute 14 George III. ch. 43. With a brief reference to the bet that he would have a letter conveyed fifty miles within an hour, and how he won it by enclosing the epistle in a cricket ball, which was thrown round a circle from hand to hand by twenty-four expert throwers, we must bring these reminiscences of Lord March's career to a close. He succeeded, on the death of his father, in 1778, to the Dukedom of Queensberry, and continued to maintain his reputation as one of the leading turfites of that epoch down to the year 1806, when he sold off his stud, being then in his 82nd year. His racing establishment, on the top of the town, partly occupying the site of Lord Wolverton's new house, was one of palatial dimensions, where some of the best horses that ever ran were boxed for over half a century. The Duke died, unmarried, on December 23,

1810, when all his dignities became extinct: He having previously bequeathed his immense fortune to Lord and Lady Yarmouth.

Evelyn Pierrepont, second and last Duke of Kingston, succeeded to the family honours and estates on the death of his grandfather, March 5, 1726. He was educated at Eton, and, as before mentioned, played for his school against All England in this cricket match at Newmarket in June, 1751. He was a great patron of the turf, cricket, and rural sports in general, and across country was a brilliant horseman. Upon the death of the Earl of Carlisle he was appointed by George II. Master of the Royal Stag-hounds "on the north side of Trent," March 22, 1738, an office which he held until that pack was abolished in 1760. As hardly anything is known about this royal pack of hounds, it may be interesting here to insert a copy of warrant appointing him to this high office:—

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting KNOW Ye that We for good causes & considerations Us hereunto moving HAVE Nominated Constituted and Appointed and do by these presents Nominate Constitute and Appoint Our Right Trusty and Right entirely beloved Cousin Evelyn Duke of Kingston to the Office or Offices of Master of Our Stag hounds on the North side of Trent TO HAVE and to hold the said Office or Offices with all powers Authorities Priviledges and Advantages thereunto belonging unto him the said Evelyn Duke of Kingston and to be executed by himself or his sufficient Deputy or Deputies during Our Pleasure And to the end the whole charge may be ascertained not only with respect to the Salary or Allowance to be made the said Master and his Deputy or Deputies but also with respect to the Salary Wages or other Allowances to be paid to such number of Huntsmen either Horse or Foot and other Servants and Helpers as Our said Master shall nominate and appoint from time to time to attend this Service as likewise for the buying & maintaining of Horses for such of the said Huntsmen as he shall think fit and for the breeding & maintaining the Hounds proper for this Service and for replacing and supplying of such Horses & Hounds from time to time as they shall become wanting and in general for paying and defraying all Charges and Expences whatsoever that

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—
The Duke of Kingston.

Master of the
Royal
Staghounds
North of Trent.

CHEVELEY.

Master of the
Royal
Staghounds
North of Trent.

this Office or any matters or things depending thereon or relating thereunto may require We are graciously pleased to grant & allow unto the said Evelyn Duke of Kingston the allowance or sum of £1600 by the year to commence from the day of the date Hereof and be paid to the said Evelyn Duke of Kingston or his Assigns without Account by the hands of the Treasurer of Our Chamber for the time being out of such Our Treasure as shall be Imprested to him for that purpose the first payment thereupon to be of so much of the said Allowance or yearly sum shall amount unto being computed by the day from the day of the date hereof as aforesaid to the next usual Quarterly feast day and from thenceforth Quarterly at the four most usual feasts in the year by even and equal payments during Our Pleasure And We do Order and Appoint that the said Allowance or yearly sum shall be added to the Establishment of the Expence in the Office of the Treasurer of Our Chamber and paid in like manner as the other Allowances thereon are paid or payable and that the Acquittances of the said Evelyn Duke of Kingston or his Assigns shall be good and sufficient Discharges. And these presents shall be sufficient and full Authority in his behalf GIVEN at Our Court at St. James's, the 22d day of March 1737 In the Eleventh year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command

R. WALPOLE.
WINNINGTON.
G. EARLE.

His Regiment
of Horse.

On the outbreak of the rebellion of 1745, at his own expense, the Duke of Kingston raised a regiment of light horse, recruited among his stag-hunting *confrères*, which greatly distinguished itself at the battle of Culloden, and he was subsequently promoted to the rank of a general in the army. At Court he was one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber. He married Elizabeth Chudleigh, one of the Maids of Honour to the Dowager Princess of Wales, and only daughter of Col. Thomas Chudleigh, of Chelsea Hospital; but this lady, so notorious as Duchess of Kingston, was afterwards convicted by her peers of bigamy. The Duke died at Bath, September 23rd, 1773, when all his honours became extinct, while his estates devolved upon his nephew Charles Medows, Esq., who assumed the name of Pierrepont and was created Earl Manvers.

John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich, succeeded his grandfather, the 3rd Earl, in 1722. He was educated at Eton, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in April, 1735. He was a diplomatist and statesman, and assisted at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. For some time prior to playing so prominent a part in this great cricket match, Lord Sandwich was officially connected with the Admiralty, and took great interest in the business of that department, of which, in the absence of the Duke of Bedford, he was the nominal head, and subsequently became first lord. During his administration he detected gross abuses in the dockyards, and introduced beneficial reforms throughout the naval establishments. Owing, nevertheless, to the jealousy which prevailed at the time between the Duke of Bedford and the Duke of Newcastle, the latter succeeded in dismissing Lord Sandwich from the Admiralty on the 12th June, 1751, consequently, he was at liberty to give his attention, untrammelled by the cares of State, to this remarkable cricket match, in which he played a fortnight after his dismissal from office. His friendship and associations with the Duke of Bedford continued to run most cordially, and was conspicuously identified with cricket and rural sports. Walpole, writing of this period, tells us that "Sandwich had drawn a great concourse of young men of fashion to Huntingdon races, and then carried them to Woburn to cricket matches, made there for the entertainment of the Duke." (The Duke referred to by Walpole was William, second son of George II., and Duke of Cumberland). Unfortunately, no trace is to be found of the return match between All England and Eton, which was announced to be played at Woburn Abbey later on in that year. Four years elapsed before Lord Sandwich was again in office. From that time onward he played a prominent part in the troubled affairs of State prevailing in those days. He was a good all-round sportsman, and in society was reputed to have a singular charm of manner. The musical entertainments at Hinchinbroke had a great reputation, where theatricals were likewise remarkable,

CHEVELEY.

The Earl of
Sandwich.

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—

his lordship having been a clever amateur actor. He died, greatly lamented, in 1792.

George Vis-
count Howe.

George Augustus, third Viscount Howe, eldest son of Emanuel Scrope, second Viscount, by his wife Maria Sophia (Countess of Darlington) daughter of Baron Keilmansegge, Master of the Horse in Hanover to George I.—who did not appoint a Master of the Horse or a Master of the Buckhounds during his reign as King of England—succeeded to the title and family estates on the death of his father in 1735. Seven years after he played for Eton in this cricket match at Newmarket he was killed in the American war, at the battle of Ticonderago, on the 5th July, 1758, when the title devolved on his brother Richard, the famous admiral.

General
Sir William
Draper.

Captain (Sir William) Draper was born in 1721, at Bristol, where his father was an officer of customs. His grandfather was William Draper, of Beswick, near Beverley, a famous Yorkshire foxhunting squire. He was also an Eton boy; scholar of King's College, Cambridge, and subsequently a fellow of his college and M.A. in 1749. But, instead of taking Holy Orders, as his friends had intended, he became addicted to cricket, was famous at bowling, and played for his school at the great match at Newmarket, against All England in 1751, as before mentioned. Some years before this time he obtained an ensigncy in a regiment of foot (now 1st Northampton), was present at the battle of Culloden, and became a captain in the 1st Foot Guards April 29th, 1749. His subsequent career was associated with many military achievements in the East Indies and America, and in 1779 he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Minorca, where he served through the famous defence of Fort Philip, against an overwhelming force of French and Spaniards. During the remainder of his life Sir William lived chiefly at Bath, where he died January 8th, 1787.

Colonel
Townshend.

Henry Townshend, second son of the Hon. Thomas Townshend, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, M.P. for the

University of Cambridge (1727-1761), by his wife Albina, daughter of Col. John Selwyn, of Maston, co. Gloucester, was born in 1736. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Foot Guards, and M.P. for the borough of Eye, co. Suffolk, from Dec. 4, 1761, to the time of his death. He distinguished himself on several occasions, and was killed on June 24, 1762. at the battle of Gravenstein, Westphalia, "seeking the post of honour that his duty did not require" (a volunteer?), in the attack, commanded by the Marquis of Granby, on the French army. For heroic courage and amiable manners he was, says Longmate, a favourite of the whole army, and of all who knew him.

CHEVELEY.

Colonel
Townshend.

As previously mentioned, the Cheveley estate was acquired by the Marquis of Granby by his marriage with Lady Frances Seymour, third daughter (and first daughter by his second Duchess) of Charles sixth Duke of Somerset. Their nuptials were solemnised September 31, 1750. Horace Walpole, writing at the time, asserted the bride had £4000, and the bridegroom was said to have a like income, and that he owed £10,000. The lady, Walpole adds, "who never saw nor knew the value of ten shillings while her father lived, and has had no time to learn it . . . squandered £7000 in all sorts of baubles and flipperies" before her marriage, "so her £4000 a year is to be set aside for two years to pay her debts." This statement is probably exaggerated; at any rate, the happy couple managed to jog on apparently in affluent circumstances. They attended Doncaster Races in 1752, 1753, and 1754, and brought with them an immense *entourage*, including a pack of stag and fox hounds. The name of the Marquis appears as an owner and breeder of bloodstock in the stud books of 1752 and 1753; but it does not seem he trained or ran any horses in his own name.

The Marquis of
Granby.

The Marquis was the eldest son of John Manners, third Duke of Rutland, K.G., by his marriage in 1717 with Bridget, only daughter

CHEVELEY.

—
The Marquis of
Granby.

and heiress of Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington. He was born August 2, 1721, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1741 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Grantham, and during the Jacobite rising of 1745 he received his first military commission as colonel of a regiment of foot raised by the Rutland interest at Leicester. After serving through this campaign, Lord Granby's regiment was disbanded at the end of the year 1746, but he retained his rank and seniority as colonel in the army. In the two following years he served with the army in Flanders. He was returned M.P. for Cambridgeshire in 1754, and represented it in the succeeding Parliaments to the time of his death.

His Military
Career.

He became a Major-General, March 4, 1755, and Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues), May 13, 1758. He had obtained the rank of a Lieutenant-General in February, 1759; was at the head of the Horse Guards (Blues) at the battle of Minden, August 1, 1759, and had set his regiment in motion to follow the retreating French when he was peremptorily halted by Lord George Sackville. After this engagement the Marquis was specially thanked by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

When Lord George Sackville resigned, the Marquis of Granby became commander-in-chief of the British contingent from August 14, 1759. In the ensuing campaigns he acquired a high reputation. He was a great favourite with Prince Ferdinand, a circumstance which his critics attributed to his pliant disposition and hard drinking; but the fact remains, that the troops under his orders were always assigned the post of danger, and, with their commander, always proved themselves worthy of the honour. At Warburg, in Westphalia, when the French were defeated, with the loss of 1500 men and 10 guns, on July 31, 1760, a brilliant charge of the British cavalry, lead by the Marquis, in the words of Prince Ferdinand, "contributed extremely to the success of the day." The Prince testified to the "unbeschreibende Tapferkeit" with which the Marquis's corps defended the wooded heights

of Fellinghausen, on July 15, 1761, against the attack of the French under De Broglie; and on the following day against the united efforts of De Broglie and Soubise, who were compelled to retreat in what turned into a flight to the Rhine. In subsequent engagements during this campaign, particularly at Gravenstein, where only one officer was killed—Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, who had played in the Eton—All England cricket match at Newmarket in June, 1751—the Marquis's services were as important as they were brilliant. He was brave to a fault, skilful, generous to profuseness, careful of his soldiers, and beloved by them.

The Marquis, who was long dangerously ill with a fever at Warburg during the latter part of the year 1762, returned home early in 1763. His popularity was then unbounded. "The Marquis of Granby" became the sign of hundreds of inns throughout England. He was made Master-General of Ordnance July 1, 1763, and became Commander-in-chief August 13, 1766. In this position he was assailed three years later by "Junius"; but Sir William Draper ably defended his old friend. In 1770 the Marquis resigned all his appointments, the Colonelcy of the Blues excepted. He died at Scarborough, of gout in the stomach, October 18, 1770, aged 49. By his wife, Lady Frances Seymour, who died December 2, 1748, he had issue John Lord Roos, born August 27, 1751, died 1760; Charles, afterwards fourth Duke of Rutland; Robert, a captain in the Royal Navy, killed in action April 12, 1782; and Frances, who married—first, George first Earl of Tyrconnell; and secondly, Philip, son of Sir Alexander Anstruther. A portrait of the Marquis, on horseback, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is now in the National Gallery; another by the same artist, a half-length, is at Cheveley, where there is also a full length picture of the Marchioness, which is considered to be one of Sir Joshua's best efforts. A monument in St. Paul's Cathedral was erected by public subscription to perpetuate his services to his country.

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—
His Military
Career.

Colonel
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Draper.

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Charles Duke
of Rutland.

Charles Manners, fourth Duke of Rutland, second son of John Marquis of Granby, by his wife Lady Frances Seymour, third daughter of Charles sixth Duke of Somerset, and grandson of John third Duke of Rutland, was born March 15, 1754. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was created M.A. in 1774. At the general election in October, 1774, he was returned to the House of Commons for the University of Cambridge. On the death of his grandfather, May 29, 1779, he succeeded to the title; and was invested a Knight of the Garter, October 3, 1782. He was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, February 11, 1784. The Duke was an amiable and extravagant peer, without any particular talent, except for conviviality. The utmost magnificence signalised the entertainments of the vice-regal court, and the Duke and Duchess were reckoned the handsomest couple in Ireland. In the summer of 1787 the Duke went for a tour through the country, and was entertained at the seats of many noblemen. "During the course of this tour," says Wraxall, "he invariably began the day by eating at breakfast six or seven turkey's eggs as an accompaniment to tea and coffee. He then rode forty, and sometimes fifty miles, dined at six or seven o'clock, after which he drank freely, and concluded by sitting up to a late hour, always supping before he retired to rest." Upon his return he was seized with a violent fever, and died at the Vice-Regal Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin, October 24, 1787, aged 33. He married, December 26, 1775, Lady Mary Isabella Somerset, the youngest daughter of Charles fourth Duke of Beaufort, by whom he had John Henry, who succeeded as the fifth Duke, and three other sons and two daughters. The Duchess survived her husband many years, and died September 2, 1831, aged 75. She was a strikingly handsome woman. Sir Joshua Reynolds, to whom the Duke gave a large number of commissions, painted her four times.

His Court in
Ireland.

John Henry, fifth Duke of Rutland, the eldest and last surviving son of Charles, fourth Duke of Rutland, was born January 4, 1778.

He was educated at Eton, under the care of Dr. Sparke, afterwards Bishop of Ely, and at the usual age entered Trinity College, Cambridge, then under Dr. Postlethwaite, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1797. At the time of his decease he must have been nearly the senior member of that college, with the exception of Lord Lyndhurst, who graduated there about three years before him.

CHEVELEY.
—
John Duke of
Rutland.

Immediately on coming of age he married the Lady Elizabeth Howard, fifth daughter of Frederick Earl of Carlisle, with whom he lived in uninterrupted happiness until her death in 1825. In 1801 was commenced the rebuilding of Belvoir Castle, in the room of the old castle, which had been reconstructed shortly after the civil wars, but was a plain, unpretending structure, and was planned more with a view to security than architectural ornament. This task, which will ever be an enduring monument to the Duke's memory, occupied himself and his Duchess for several years. At the same time the hills around Belvoir were adorned with plantations, and drives and walks laid out through the domain. These, and the embellishment of the surrounding villages, were in a great measure planned by the Duchess of Rutland, whose views in everything which related to improvement were grand and magnificent, and who brought to the task not only an enlarged capacity but a refined taste, and almost the skill of a professional artist, as is emphasised particularly in the "Duchess' Drive," leading from Cheveley Hall to Newmarket.

The Duchess.

For a considerable period of his life he was a prominent patron of the turf, and kept a racing stud at Cheveley, where he entertained many ladies and gentlemen of mark and fashion, among whom the famous Beau Brummel was a regular visitor. At Newmarket the Palace was placed at his disposal after Cheveley became dilapidated.

The Duke and
the Turf.

The Duke was upwards of eight-and-twenty when his name first appeared in the "Racing Calendar" with two horses called Rambler and Ned, the former of which he purchased, we believe,

CHEVELEY.
 ———
 John Duke of
 Rutland.

from Sir Charles Bunbury. In 1810 his stud rose to six, and included Salvator, who was sold to go to Jamaica. The Oaks fell to his lot in 1811, with Sorcery, by Sorcerer, ridden by Sam Chifney; and, unlike modern Oaks winners, she was credited with seven races the following year. During the next few seasons he kept from seven to eleven horses in training, and the number at no period of his racing career exceeded twelve. In 1814 the Selim blood produced him another Oaks winner in Medora, the runners-up being two of the "Grafton Scarlets"—to wit, Vestal and Wire (own sister to Whalebone). Rhoda won the One Thousand in 1816, but was "nowhere" to Landscape for the Oaks of that year; and it was not till 1828, when he had only four horses in training, that he brought out Cadland, a son of Sorcery, by Andrew, who followed up his Two Thousand Guineas victory by winning the Derby, after a dead heat with The Colonel. Robinson fancied that The Colonel was a softer horse than the Malton brothers supposed, and made such steady running in the second heat that the future St. Leger winner could never get quite up. Indeed, it was afterwards generally admitted that in the deciding heat Jem Robinson fairly out rode Bill Scott. Both Cadland and The Colonel were among the eight (averaged at 3000 guineas a-piece) which drew up at the post on the memorable Ascot Cup day of the following year, but in that race they could not come near Zinganez and Mameluke. Cadland's form had, however, by no means deserted him, as he and Oppidan won about five races each in 1830, during which he avenged himself on Zinganez for The Whip; and in 1831 he met and beat Varna for a Fifty Pound Plate, after a dead heat, over the last three miles of the B.C. Quadrille, Armadillo, and Scarborough were also fair performers, and Ranksboro', in 1815, gave 5lb. and defeated the Duke of York's Pretty Poll cleverly in a T.Y.C. match, which was made up in the drawing-room at Cheveley. Rat-trap's Newmarket running had been so promising that he started for the Derby of 1837 first favourite, with only 7 to 4 against him, and finished

Wins
 the Derby with
 Cadland.

about sixth in the first ruck of beaten horses, almost level with Mango. He was a little and decidedly moderate horse, but those who considered him after this performance as a confirmed jade changed their opinion when they saw him make his tremendous and all but successful finish with Mango over the Old Mile at Ascot that June. Flambeau, a heavy, flashy style of animal, was always a favourite with his noble master, and among his occasional winners in later years may be reckoned Sir Hans, Cowslip, Hyrcanian, Allumette, Crenoline, Welbeck, Paultons, Nina, &c., and Harry of Hereford, by John O'Gaunt out of the latter mare, achieved the last victory but one in his colours, which was, curiously enough, the Rutland Stakes of 1854. The last one of all was with another of Nina's stock, Ninette, for a 10 sovs. Sweepstakes in the second October Meeting of 1855. The Duke's racing was confined almost entirely to Newmarket, though he did not fail to send one or two of his string down to Leicester every year. Mr. Sloane Stanley was his associate in racing matters for several seasons, and they were known on the racecourse as the "Brothers Cheeryble"—a name given to them by the then Lord Maidstone, afterwards Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham. Robinson was his principal jockey, while William Boyce, who distinguished himself not a little when a lad on his smart black filly Flame, had a fair number of mounts. Perren had his horses to train originally, and they were then transferred to Fenwick, at Cheveley, and in course of time to the Boyces, while the one or two which he owned shortly before his death were in Tom Taylor's hands at Bretby. There is an interesting picture of Newmarket by Frost (1790) now at Cheveley, in which Elizabeth Duchess of Rutland is portrayed seated in her coach, while on the road is Mr. Perren, the trainer; the church of St. Mary's being visible in the back-ground.

The door of Cadland's box at Cheveley is still adorned with the plates he wore when he won the Derby; and in the picture galleries are two portraits of the horse, of which one belonged to

CHEVELEY.

John Duke of
Rutland.

His Jockeys
and Trainers.

CHEVELEY.

Robinson, the jockey, by whom he was ridden in that memorable race.

Shooting at
Cheveley.

The Duke usually entertained many cherished guests at Cheveley during the autumn race meetings at Newmarket, where his colours, "light blue and purple sleeves and black cap," were very popular. Like his father, he evinced the greatest interest in the vicinity, particularly in the game there, which was in his time, as in the days of yore, and as it is at present, deservedly celebrated. At those autumn race meetings at Newmarket it was no unusual occurrence for the Duke and his guests to kill a hundred brace of partridges at Cheveley before repairing to the adjoining heath to see the races in the afternoon. At other times they would make an immense bag of pheasants and hares at "The Links" beat before the races commenced.

The Duke was shooting at Cheveley, in October, 1816, when a mounted groom brought the news of the partial destruction of Belvoir Castle by fire. He lost no time in commencing the rebuilding of the destroyed portions; but in 1825 had to undergo a more trying calamity in the death of his Duchess, after a very short illness.

Charles Duke
of Rutland.

The Duke was succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Charles Cecil John, Marquis of Granby, sixth Duke of Rutland. Besides having filled an office in the Royal Household, he represented Stamford in Parliament for some years, and was well known as one of the heads of the "country," or Protectionist party, in which capacity he frequently spoke with considerable ability, though he declined to lead the Conservative party in the House of Commons on the death of Lord George Bentinck. He died unmarried on March 3, 1888, and was succeeded by his brother John, now seventh Duke of Rutland, K.G., &c., &c.

SAXTON HALL.

NO sporting or rural events of any importance can be found relating to the adjoining manor of Saxton Hall until the period when Sidney and Francis Earls of Godolphin, and Mr. Tregonwell Frampton became associated with it. Of this remarkable triumvirate, Sidney, first Earl of Godolphin, appears to have acquired the manor from the North family about the year 1675, but under what circumstances it is now impossible to record, as all the Court rolls and deeds relating to the property during this epoch are lost or missing. At any rate, there is little doubt that Sidney Godolphin was the lord of the manor in 1678, when Mr. Tregonwell Frampton became a tenant under his lordship there, and again in 1701 of other holdings; and that he bequeath his interests therein to Francis, second Earl of Godolphin, who took up the bequest soon after Mr. Frampton's death in 1728, as appears by the following extract copied from the Court Rolls of the manor of the last mentioned year.

SAXTON HALL.

—
The Earls of
Godolphin.

TO ALL XP'IAN PEOPLE to whom these p'sents shall come I the Right Honble ffrancis Earl of Godolphin send greeting WHEREAS at a Court Baron holden for the Mannor of Saxton hall in Wooditon in the County of Cambridge onorabout the Seaventh day of January One thousand six hundred Seventy & Eight Tregonwell fframpton gent was admitted to him and his heirs on the Surrender of William Coe To one peice or parcell of Land enclosed wth a wall thereon built containing in length from the North to the South, One hundred twenty and one feet and in breadth from the East to the West Twenty and one feet which the said wall adjoyneth to the ground then in the Occupaçon of the said William Coe as by the Rolls of the same Court may appear. AND WHEREAS at a Court Baron holden for the said mannor onorabout the fourteenth day of May One Thousand Seaven Hundred and one the said Tregonwell fframpton (by thename of Tregonwell fframpton Esq^r) was admitted to him and his heirs on the surrender of the said William Coe To ONE PEICE of ground next or near adjoining to the West end of a Certain House wherein the said Tregonwell

Frampton's
Dwelling
House.

SAXTON HALL.
—
The Earls of
Godolphin.

Frampton's
Dwelling
House.

fframpton then dwelt in or near to Newmarket in the County of Cambridge as the same peice of Ground was then divided from a certain Close of Pasture Customary of the s^d Will^m Coe holden of the said mannor from a Brick wall lately erected, and built by the said Tregonwell fframpton which said peice of Ground containeth in Breadth from the East towards the West three feet or thereabouts and from the South, towards the North forty feet or thereabouts, And also the aforesaid Brick wall with two Brick Buildings called Bricksheds or Lean-toes, then lately built by the said Tregonwell fframpton at the South part of the aforesaid peice of ground as the same p^rmisses then were in the occupaⁿ of the said Tregonwell fframpton which said peice of Ground which the s^d Tregonwell fframpton had took up to him & his heirs on the Surrender of the said William Coe at a Court holden for the said Mannor on the Seaventh day of January, One Thousand Six Hundred Seventy and eight AND WHEREAS the said Tregonwell fframpton immediately after such last meⁿoned admittance in One thousand seven hundred & one did in the same open Court Surrender out of his hands into the hands of the Lord of the said Mannor by the Rodd by the hands of the s^d Steward according to the Custome of the said Mannor All & Singular his Copy hold, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments holden of the said Mannor to the use and Behoof of his last will and Testement in writing (as by the Rolls of the same Court may appear) AND WHEREAS the said Tregonwell fframpton departed this life since the last Court holden for the s^d Mannor (viz^t) in March now last past seized of and in such Estate as aforesaid Of and in all and singular as the s^d p^rmisses where to he was admitted as aforesaid having first made his last Will and Testiment in writing and in one part thereof he gave in the words or to the effect following (that is to say) I ALSO GIVE to the Earl of Godolphin all my Liveing Goods and Psonal Estate wth all my Howses and Buildings erected upon the Ground which I purchased at Newmarket as in by said Will (amongst other things) may and doth at large appear. NOW KNOW YEE that I the said Earl of Godolphin do by these p^rsents make, Authorize, Constitute, and Appoint and in my place and stead putt ffrancis Pitt of Newmarkett aforesaid gent my true and Lawfull Attorney for me and in my Name and to my use to take Admittance of and from the Lord of the said Mannor of Saxtonhall, or the Steward of the Court there at the next or any other Court thereto to be holden Of and in all & Singular the above-men^tioned Copy hold p^rmisses whereof the s^d Tregonwell fframpton died seized as aforesaid and every part and parcell thereof with their and every of their Appurtenances according to the purport of the said Will and according to the Custom of the said Mannor And at any time after such Admittance so had and taken as aforesaid for me and in my name place

and stead to Surrender out of my hands into the hands of the Lord of the said Mannor All and Singular the same Copy hold p'misses and every part and parcell thereof with their and every of their Appurtenances To the uses hereinafter expressed and limited (that is to say) TO THE use and behoof of Richard Collier of Hogmagog hills in the said County of Cambridge yeoman and of George Tuting of Woodditton aforesaid yeoman TO HOLD the one moiety thereof to the said Richard Collier and his Assigns for the life of the said Earl And the other moiety thereof to the said George Tuting and of his Assigns for the life of the said Earl as tenants in Comon thereof IN WITNESS whereof I the said Earl of Godolphin have hereunto sett my hand and seal this sixth day of November in the Second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second King over Great Brittain ffrance and Ireland Anno^o Dni One thousand, Seaven hundred, twenty and eight. GODOLPHIN. Sealed and delivered (this paper being first duly Stamped with three sixpenny stamps) in the p'sence of us, John Hawkins, John Gere.*

SAXTON HALL.

The Earls of
Godolphin.

Sidney Godolphin, first Earl of Godolphin, was third son of Sir Francis Godolphin, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Berkeley, K.B., of Yarlington, co. Somerset. He had great natural abilities, was well educated, and, inheriting the unshaken loyalty of his family, entered the service of Charles II. in the capacity of a page of honour to the King on September 29, 1662, a position which he filled for ten years. He was then promoted to the office of Groom of the Bedchamber, and in 1678 he became Master of the Robes. On March 21, 1679, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury. About this time he was frequently with the Court at Newmarket, where he appears to have acquired an instinctive predilection for the Turf, with which he afterwards was so conspicuously identified. It also appears he was associated at this time with Mr. Tregonwell Frampton in racing affairs, and that he acquired the manor of Saxtonhall, Newmarket, about the same period. In April, 1684, he succeeded Sir Leoline Jenkins as Secretary of State. When Lord Rochester was appointed Lord President of the Council, Sidney Godolphin succeeded him at the

Sydney Earl of
Godolphin.

* The fine on admission of Lord Godolphin was £10 10s. George Tuting and Richard Collier £4 1s. each.

SAXTON HALL.

—
Sidney Earl of
Godolphin.

head of the Treasury, and on September 28, 1684, he was created Baron Godolphin of Railton, co. Cornwall. Charles II. said Godolphin "was never in the way, nor never out of it," and the King doubtless considered him a useful servant, with no troublesome opinions of his own.

On the accession of James II., Lord Godolphin was appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and on the fall of Lord Rochester in January, 1687, which marked the triumph of the Catholic Party, the Treasury was again put in commission, and Godolphin became one of the commissioners with Henry Jermyn, Lord Dover, under Lord Bellasyse. On July 14, 1688, he was made keeper of Cranborne Chase in Windsor Forest, which he transferred to the Princess Anne, and settled in Godolphin House, on the site of Stafford House, St. James's Park. He adhered to James II. until he abdicated, and subsequently attached himself to the Orange Party.

His Career as
a Minister.

When William Prince of Orange became King of England, Godolphin was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, was sworn of the Privy Council, and in 1690 he was promoted to the office of First Lord of the Treasury.

On the accession of Queen Anne he was constituted Lord High Treasurer. Under his administration of this high office the public credit was raised, the war, under Marlborough's command, carried on with success, and the nation was well satisfied with his prudent management. In July, 1704, he was made a Knight of the Garter, and in December, 1706, advanced to the dignity of Earl of Godolphin and Viscount Rialton. But, notwithstanding his great services to the state, he was removed from the post of Lord High Treasurer on August 8, 1710. He died at St. Albans on September 15, 1712, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. By his wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Blague, Esq., he had issue an only son, Francis, second Earl of Godolphin, who married in the spring of 1698 Henrietta Churchill daughter of James, first Duke of Marlborough (who became Duchess of

Marlborough in her own right), by whom he had one son and two daughters, but by the death of their only son William, the title passed to Charles Spencer, fifth Earl of Sunderland. Their daughter Henrietta married Thomas Pelham Duke of Newcastle in 1715, and died in 1776 without issue; the other daughter, Mary, married the fourth Duke of Leeds in 1740, and was ancestress of the present Duke, who owns the Godolphin Estates.

SAXTON HALL.

Sidney Earl of Godolphin.

Now, as to the racing career of Sidney, first Earl of Godolphin, which was chiefly confined to Newmarket, it is difficult to say precisely when it began. Indeed, it is far easier to follow his transactions at Newmarket as a Minister of State than as an owner of racehorses. There can be little doubt that he entered and ran horses there in the time of Charles II., but no specific reference to any of them is given before the October meeting of 1684, when one of the horses "lost all three heats to Mr. Wharton's grey gelding." Even this race would have been unknown to us if it had not been mentioned in a letter written at the time by the Duke of York to his niece, the Countess of Lichfield. Fourteen years elapsed before any of his racehorses are next mentioned; nevertheless he had been a prominent patron of the Turf, a landowner, possessing a permanent residence at Newmarket for full twenty years anterior to the Spring Meeting of 1698, when his horse Yellow Jack (8st. 7lb.) paid forfeit to Mr. Bowcher's horse Hag (9st.) in a 4 mile match for £500. In 1698 he became a subscriber to the Eleven Stone Plate, to be run for at Thetford the last Friday in September in that year, the year following, and 1700. (The results of those plates are unknown.) From this time until his death in 1712 he owned, entered, and ran the following horses at Newmarket, viz. :

His Career on the Turf.

- 1701. Spring Meeting: Paid forfeit for his horse Stout in a match with Duke of Devonshire's Robin. Lost a match to Lord Fitzharding.
- 1702. Spring Meeting: Won a match for £300 with Mr. Hervey (Horses not known.)

SANTON HALL.

—
Sydney Earl of
Godolphin.

1703. Spring Meeting: Won a match for £1000 with the Duke of Argyle. (Horses not known.)
1705. Spring Meeting: Pouskins beat Mr. Parson's Why Not in a match.
1707. Autumn Meeting: Won the Queen's Plate. Won a match for 500 guineas with the Duke of Bedford. (Horses not known.)
1708. Spring Meeting: Made the following matches (results unknown):
Byerly, gelding, 8st. 11lb., against the Duke of Bolton's mare, 8st., 4 miles, for 200 guineas; half forfeit. Chance, 8st., against the Duke of Devonshire's Basto, 8st. 3lb., 4 miles, for 100 guineas, half forfeit. Blacklegs, 8st. 7lb., against Lord Hervey's Gandergats, 8st., 8 miles, for 200 guineas, half forfeit.

Autumn Meeting: Squirrel and Billy beaten in two matches by the Duke of Devonshire's Basto.

1709. Autumn Meeting: Plate Horse, 11st., against Lord Carlisle's Darcy, 11st., 4 miles, for 200 guineas, half forfeit. Blacklegs against Mr. Hay's Jack, 7st. 6lb., 4 miles, for 200 guineas, half forfeit. Byerly gelding, 8st. 6lb., against Mr. Cotton's Star, 8st. 7lb., 5 miles, 200 guineas, 50 forfeit. Plate Horse, 8st. 7lb., against Lord Wharton's Jacob, 8st., 4 miles, for 200 guineas, half forfeit. Lonsdale, 8st. 7lb., against Mr. Grange's Spirit, 8st. 7lb., 4 miles, for 300 guineas, 100 forfeit.
1711. Spring Meeting: Dragon, 8st. 4lb., against the Marquis of Dorchester's Wanton, 8st. 4lb., 4 miles, for 300 guineas, half forfeit. Byerly gelding, 8st. 5lb., against Mr. Hay's Surley, 8st. 5lb., 5 miles, for 200 guineas, half forfeit. Mule, 8st. 7lb., against the Duke of Devonshire's Greylin, 8st. 5lb., 5 miles, for 200 guineas, half forfeit.
1712. Spring Meeting: Bully, 8st. 4lb., against the Marquis of Dorchester's Whiterose, 8st. 7lb., 4 miles, for 100 guineas, half forfeit. Verdosome, 8st. 4lb., against the Duke of Bolton's Jacob, 8st. 5lb., 4 miles, for 100 guineas, half forfeit.

His Career on
the Turf.

With such sparse data to work upon it is difficult to account for the reputation Sidney Godolphin acquired in connection with the Turf. His name has long been associated with the famous stallion the Godolphin Arabian, which he never saw or heard of. His Plate Horse was doubtless so called for having won the Queen's Plate at Newmarket on October 2, 1707, and traditionally

said to have won various other important races. His Byerly gelding (by the Byerly Turk, Captain Byerly's charger in King William's campaign in Ireland) is also said to have achieved a brilliant sequence of victories, of which no records have been preserved. It is, therefore, most probable he won and lost many races with those and other horses bred and owned by him, of which we have no knowledge, otherwise he could not have the reputation he enjoyed among his contemporaries, particularly on the Turf.

Congreve, in a Pindaric Ode to the Earl of Godolphin, thus adverts to the Lord High-Treasurer's connection with the Turf:—

SANTON HALL.

—
Sidney Earl of
Godolphin.

Whether affairs of most important weight
Require thy aiding hand,
And Anne's cause and Europe's fate
Thy serious thoughts demand;
Whether thy days and nights are spent
In cares, on public good intent;
Or whether leisure hours invite
To manly sports, or to refin'd delight;
In courts residing, or to plains retir'd,
Where generous steeds contest, with emulation fir'd!

Thee still she seeks, and tuneful sings thy name,
As once she Thereon sung,
While with the deathless worthy's fame
Olympian Pisa rung:
Nor less sublime is now her choice;
Nor less inspir'd by thee her voice.
And now she loves aloft to sound
The man for more than mortal deeds renown'd;
Varying anon her theme, she takes delight
The swift-heel'd horse to praise, and sing his rapid flight.

And see! the air-born racers start,
Impatient of the rein;
Faster they run than flies the Scythian dart,
Nor, passing, print the plain!
The winds themselves, who with their swiftness vie,
In vain their airy pinions ply;
So far in matchless speed thy coursers pass
Th' ethereal authors of their race.

SAXTON HALL.

Sydney Earl of
Godolphin.

And now awhile the well-strain'd coursers breathe ;

And now, my Muse, prepare

Of olive leaves a twisted wreath

To bind the victor's hair.

Pallas, in care of human-kind,

The fruitful olive first design'd ;

Deep in the glebe her spear she lanc'd,

When all at once the laden boughs advanced.

The gods with wonder view'd the teeming earth,

And all, with one consent, approv'd the beauteous birth.

This done, earth-shaking Neptune next essay'd,

In bounty to the world,

To emulate the blue-ey'd maid ;

And his huge trident hurl'd

Against the sounding beach ; the stroke

Transfix'd the globe, and open broke

The central earth, whence, swift as light,

Forth rush'd the first-born horse — Stupendous sight !

Neptune for human good the beast ordains,

Whom soon he tam'd to use, and taught to bear the reins.

The Hon. Roger North, in his life of the Lord Keeper Guildford, says :

" Mr. Godolphin was a courtier at large, bred a page of honour ; he had by his study and diligence mastered, not only all the classical learning, but all the arts and entertainments of the court ; and, being naturally dark and reserved, he became an adept in court politics. But his talent of unraveling intricate matters, and exposing them to an easy view, was incomparable. He was an expert gamester, and capable of all business in which a courtier might be employed. All which, joined with a felicity of wit, and the communicative part of business, made him be always accounted, as he really was, a rising man at Court."

Burnet says he loved gaming the most of any man he ever knew ; and Pope confirms the testimony in the lines in the Moral Essays which he has devoted to his character :—

" Who would not praise Patricio's high desert,

His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart,

His comprehensive head ! All interests weigh'd

All Europe sav'd, yet Britain not betray'd.
He thanks you not; his pride is in piquette,
Newmarket fame, and judgment at a bett."

SAXTON HALL.

—
Sidney Earl of
Godolphin.

Dean Swift, in satirically contrasting Harley and Godolphin, wrote of the former :—

"His greatest admirers must confess his skill at cards and dice to be very low and superficial. In horse-racing he is utterly ignorant."

In Benjamin Cole's map of Cambridgeshire (London, 1710) Lord Godolphin is given in the list of notable residents, occupying the pride of place in Newmarket.

In his capacity of Lord High Treasurer he had to pass and countersign all Treasury warrants submitted for payment. Among these the subjoined, issued by the Earl of Kent, Lord Chamberlain, for the Queen's Plate to be run for at Newmarket at the Autumn meeting of 1709 bears his signature. The plate was a Gold Cup and Cover weighing 24 ounces, which at £5 5s. per ounce cost the Treasury £126.

Newmarket } THESE are to signify Her Maj^{ty} Pleasure that you prepare a
Gold Cup } Gold cup of the Value of one hundred pounds for Her
100 } Majesty's plate at y^e next meeting at New Markett & that
you carry it down with you to New Markett, and for so
deing this shall be your Warr^t. Given under my hand
this 29th day of Sep^r 1709 in y^e Eight Year of her Majesty's
Reign.

To Jn^o. Charlton Esq^r. }
Master of her Maj^{ty}s }
Jewell Office and in }
his Absence to y^e }
rest of y^e Offic^{rs} }

KENT.

Let this Warr^t. be excuted. Whitehall
Treasury Chambers, 29th Sep^r 1709.

GODOLPHIN.

Francis Lord Railton, afterwards second (and last) Earl of Godolphin, who was born on September 3, 1678, appears to have

SANTON HALL.

Francis Earl of
Godolphin.

begun his racing career at the Newmarket Spring Meeting of 1708, and as we shall presently perceive, he continued to be a prominent patron of the Turf for just upon fifty years. During this prolonged period his horses achieved many brilliant victories. In his early racing days he was associated, in some respects, with Mr. Tregonwell Frampton, in whom he had an able mentor and a staunch friend. The glamour which surrounds Lord Godolphin's name arose through, and is still identified with, the famous Arabian stallion which became his property in 1733. And here it may be noted that the romantic incident which elevated this stallion from obscurity to fame has been, by various writers, associated with the name and times of the first Earl of Godolphin (which is absurd), and by others to his son, the second Earl; nevertheless, the incident in question took place before the stallion was bought by the last mentioned nobleman.

The Godolphin
Arabian.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Coke, which occurred early in 1733 all that gentleman's horses were sold, when Francis, second Earl of Godolphin bought Lath, a bay colt yearling out of Roxana, by Mr. Coke's Arabian, a sorrel foal (Roundhead), by Childers also out of Roxana; their dam, and the Arabian, which was thenceforward called the Godolphin Arabian.

This Arab was a brown bay horse, with a small white patch behind his π hind fetlock. He stood about fifteen hands. It is not known from what particular race of Arab horses he was descended, nor in what year, or under what circumstances, he was brought to England. Beyond the fact of his having been imported by Mr. Coke, presumably from Paris where, it is alleged, he had been worked in a cart, nothing further is known about him at that time. For some years before he was bought by Lord Godolphin he is said to have been teaser to Mr. Coke's Hobgoblin;* and in

* At Newmarket April 3, 1720, Hobgoblin, a chestnut horse, by Aleppo son of Darley, and a smother, Wanton Whip—rising five year old, beat Lord Halifax's π 1. Eg in a match for 100 guineas, $\frac{1}{2}$ th each 2 miles. On the 29th he won a similar match against Lord Halifax's π 1. Quercus. On October 27 he beat Mr. Vane's Miss Part in a match for 300 guineas, and in the following day, on a subscription.

1731, the latter stallion refusing to cover Roxana, she was put to the Arabian, the produce of that connection being a bay colt (Lath), foaled in 1732. As above mentioned this foal, his dam, and his sire, with others, were bought by Lord Godolphin in the following year, consequently the circumstances attending the conception of Lath would have occurred before the dam and sire in question belonged to his lordship. In 1733 Roxana was put to the newly-named Godolphin Arabian, and produced a bay colt Cade. She died a fortnight after foaling, and the foal was reared on cow's milk. From these and others afterwards sired by Lord Godolphin's Arabian, descended many of the best horses in the Turi—a notable and recent instance being Isinglass.

The story of the affection that subsisted between the Godolphin Arabian and the black cat, which was in his latter days, his constant companion, and usually slept upon his back is perfectly authenticated, and is distinctly associated with the great stallion's box at Gogmagog. When he died in December 1753 the cat followed him to the place where he was about to be buried under a gateway near the stable, sat upon him there until he was interred, then went away, and was not seen again till found dead in the hay-loft. At the time of his death the Godolphin Arabian was supposed to have been in the twenty-ninth year of his age. If that is correct he would be seven years old when he first covered Roxana. This disproves the assertion of innumerable

SAXTON HALL.

The Godolphin Arabian.

His Favourite Cat.

Sweepstakes of 30 guineas each for five-years-old horses carrying 100. In this, and subsequent races, he is described as a brown horse. On April 15, 1730, he received forfeit in a match for 300 guineas, and on Oct. 3 he ran third in the King's Plate for six-years-old horses. As Hittgoblin does not appear to have run during the following year, 1731, he may have come to the stud and refused to cover Roxana under the circumstances above mentioned. He was in training again in 1732, and was beaten in a match for 300 guineas by the Duke of Bolton's Fearnought on March 31; and on April 2, he won a match for 300 guineas against Mr. Fleetwood's Est n. On October 7, 1732, he won a match for 300 guineas against the Duke of Somerset's Greyfax. On April 1, 1733, he received forfeit in a match with Mr. Panton's Commodore, and on the 27th of that month, received forfeit in another match with that horse. He does not appear in the Stud Book as a stallion before 1736.

Hittgoblin.

SAXTON HALL.
 —
 The Godolphin
 Arabian.

writers in books, magazines, and newspapers, that he did not go to the stud nor served any blood-mares until he was eighteen years old. However, as there is a contemporary statement for that assertion, we give the subjoined extract for what it is worth :

Leaps
 from Obscurity
 to Fame.

The Earl of Godolphin, the patron and encourager of racing in his time, had an Arabian which was so slow, in the estimation of the wise men of the turf, that he had been for many years used only as a teaser. His Lordship, with some of his friends, happening to pass by as the teaser, after having done his office, was returning into the stable, and the favourite horse brought out to cover the mare. A clergyman of the company, being struck with the appearance and disappointment of the Arab, desired His Lordship that he might cover *his* mare, which being granted, the mare was directly led out, and covered by the teaser. The parson having no occasion for a numerous cavalry, and the produce of this adventure becoming a plague to him, he sold it to Lord Godolphin's stud groom for a hack, who, one day at exercise, as the horses were taking their gallop, had occasion to correct a boy on one of the best racers. The boy archly bid him defiance, and set off; the groom clapped to, and in spite of the racer, ran up to him, and made use of his switch on the shoulders of the spark. When cooled from the exploit, he was astonished at such an influence of speed, and began to consider his Rosinante very attentively; he cloathed and sweated him, informed his Lordship, examined and re-examined the make, the action; the more they looked, the more they liked. In short, thus accidentally, it is said, was the discovery of the wonderful superiority of the progeny of the Godolphin Arabian; who, from this time, became a favourite stallion. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that the prime of this horse was passed before he was known, he being about eighteen years old before this fortunate accident. Had he been made the most of from five years old, he would, like Sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan's ancestors in the farce, have "peopled the whole kingdom with his own hands." But, late as he was discovered, we are indebted to him for the very best horses the kingdom ever knew; equally superior as racers, hunters, or hacks; and many of them strong enough for carriages and dragoon service; with the finest action, they had not that evaporative spirit which often misleads the judgment; but that well tempered courage, which is always ready and discovered on trying occasions.*

* "Considerations on the Breed and Management of Horses . . . addressed to the King." London: Printed for W. Davis, in Piccadilly; and J. Wilkie, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

So far as can be ascertained Lord Railton made his first appearance as the owner of racehorses at the Newmarket Spring Meeting of 1708, with a match with Chuff, 8st. 7lb., against Lord Hervey's Ganderguts, 9st., six miles, for 200 guineas, half forfeit. In the following year he ran Chance, Cracknut, Clublegg, and an unnamed mare. This mare was matched against Queen Anne's Grey Pegg, 10st. each, four miles, for 200 guineas, half forfeit, at the Autumn Meeting of 1709. The match came off on October 9, and was won by Lord Railton's mare. It is a singular (and unique) circumstance that the stake was paid to him through the Office of the Master of the Horse, by Charles, sixth Duke of Somerset, who was then at the head of that department. The reason of that extraordinary proceeding is, of course, obvious. This mare and one or two other horses belonging to him were matched to run at Newmarket down to the Autumn meeting of 1712, when, by the death of his father, he became the second Earl of Godolphin. During the next five years he had some matches with Higlow, Potatoo, and others, but was not very successful with them. At the Autumn Meeting, 1718, he received forfeit in a match with Dwarf against the Duke of Rutland's Bagpipe, 8st. 3lb. each, for 200 guineas; and paid forfeit in a match with the Duke of Somerset, and in another with the Duke of Devonshire. With this horse, Spark, and Bustard he made some matches during the next two years, but lost or paid forfeit in most of them. In 1720 he brought out Bobsey, with whom he won The Noblemen's Contribution-money, for five-years-old horses, 9st. each, at the Autumn Meeting, beating eight others. At the following Spring Meeting Bobsey ran, and won a four-mile match for 200 guineas against the Duke of Somerset's Pug, giving him 5lb.; and received forfeit in another four-mile match with the Duke of Somerset's Byerly colt, 9st., for 200 guineas half forfeit. At the ensuing Autumn meeting Bobsey won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, for six-years-old horses, 12st., four-mile heats, beating five others; and walked over for another King's Plate at

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the Spring Meeting of 1722. At the Spring Meeting of 1723 Bobsey, 8st. 8lb., won a four-mile match for 200 guineas against Lord Drogheda's Chanter, 9st.; but at the ensuing Autumn Meeting paid forfeit in a match with the Duke of Devonshire's Childers. In 1724, Whitefoot, by Bay Bolton, dam by the Darley Arabian, was probably the best horse belonging to Lord Godolphin at this time. He was never beaten, and won several interesting matches during the following three years, in some of which he conceded as much as 2st. in four and six mile races. With Brocklesby, by Woodcock out of Brocklesby Betty, he won the Subscription Sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for five-years-old horses carrying 9st., at the Spring Meeting of 1728. Morat, by Bay Bolton, won the King's Plate at the Spring Meeting of 1731; and likewise won and received forfeit in some more matches. Lath (the first produce of Roxana by the Godolphin Arabian) won a Sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, for four years' old colts and fillies, 8st. 7lb. each, four miles, beating ten others, at the Spring Meeting of 1737; and afterwards won two matches. Dismal, by the Godolphin Arabian, dam by the Alcock Arabian, won the Sweepstakes of 100 guineas, for four-years-old colts and fillies, 8st. 7lb. each, at the Spring Meeting of 1738, beating ten others; and followed up this victory by winning the King's Plate at Ipswich, on the 13th of June when it seems Lord Godolphin sold him to Mr. South, for whom he won the King's Plate at Guildford, on June 12, 1739; the King's Plate at Salisbury, June 26; walked over for the King's Plate at Canterbury, July 18; and won the King's Plate at Lincoln, September 3, in that year. It, therefore, transpires that the two first horses in training, and got by the Godolphin Arabian, were never beaten. Cade, by the same sire, though not so successful, won the King's Plate, for six-years-old horses, 12st., at the October Meeting in the following year; and ran second for a similar plate at the Spring Meeting of 1741. In Lord Godolphin's Molotto, by Whitefoot, a son of his now famous stallion, we find the same blood, in the second degree,



WILLIAM TREGONWELL FRAMPTON, ESQ.

producing winners, as this horse won the King's Plate at Nottingham, on July 6, 1742, beating four others; was second for the King's Plate at York on the ensuing August 16; and won the King's Plate at the Autumn Meeting of 1743. About that time he was disposed of to Mr. Parsons, for whom he won a £50 plate at Huntingdon on July 26, 1744, beating Cade and five others, after a tremendous race of four heats. At the Spring Meeting of 1745 Dormouse, by the Godolphin Arabian out of a sister to Miss Partner, won a Plate of 50 guineas, and a Give-and-take Plate of 50 guineas at the Autumn Meeting of 1746; a similar race there at the corresponding meeting of 1747; was second to Lord Gower's Little John in Plate of 50 guineas at the Spring Meeting of 1748 (which he would have won easily had his jockey, S. Arnul, ridden as well as J. Larkin did on the winner); won a Give-and-take Plate of £50 at the ensuing Autumn Meeting; and a similar Plate at the corresponding meeting the following year. In those races Dormouse was ridden by Sam Adams. At the Spring Meeting of 1751 Lord Godolphin's bay colt, by his Arabian, won the Sweepstakes of 100 guineas each. He did not win another race until the Autumn Meeting of 1753, when his bay gelding came in first for a Subscription Purse of 260 guineas. During the next two years his horses did not win a race. At the Autumn Meeting of 1756 his dun gelding, Buffcoat, won a plate of £50; and Lord Godolphin's career on the Turf came to an end by winning the Great Sweepstakes Match of 1200 guineas, for four-year-olds, at York, in August, 1757, with his bay colt Weazel. Weazel (foaled in 1752) was by the famous Arabian, out of a Fox mare. Lord Godolphin died on January 17, 1766, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

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Francis Earl of
Godolphin.

His Career on
the Turf.

It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that Mr. William Tregonwell Frampton (so far as can be ascertained) never matched or ran any of his horses against those of the Earls of Godolphin,

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with both of whom he was on such cordial terms as to warrant the belief that to the time of his death, in 1727, the confederation which subsisted between him and Sidney, the first Earl, continued with Francis, the second Earl. This triumvirate came from the West of England, where they were conspicuous exponents of rural sports and national pastimes. Frampton was a Dorsetshire man. He was born at Moreton, in the hundred of Winfrith, a lovely place situated on the river Frome, in the year 1641, and was the fifth son of William Frampton, Esq., by his wife, Catherine Tregonwell, of Milton Abbas; and many years afterwards this son became lord of the manor of Asspudle, in that county.

His
Appearance at
Newmarket.

Like many younger sons of county families, Tregonwell Frampton was obliged to seek his fortune and to make it by his own efforts. Nothing is known of his youth, nor, indeed, until he was in the thirty-fourth year of his age; but it is probable he had turned his knowledge of field sports to good account, and had found a friend, though not a patron, in Sidney Godolphin. At any rate, he appeared as a person of notoriety at the Newmarket Spring Meeting in 1675. He had, doubtless, played many an active part before this time; nevertheless, it was at this meeting that his name is first met with in connection with his remarkable career on the Turf. Assuming the portrait of him at the Durdans to have been painted about this time, he was a man of good physique, with a pleasing countenance and somewhat prominent aquiline nose. As he is said to have always adhered to the same style of dress, regardless of the vicissitudes of fashion, we see his lithe, erect figure clothed in a closely-fitting garment, sloping backwards from the hips and buttoned up to the neck. Over this he wears a sur-tout, unbuttoned, having a turned-down deep collar which does not come higher than the nape of his neck. Around the neck is a deep white collar of the early Cavalier and later Puritan pattern. His hair appears to be cut rather short, and has a bushy appearance on both sides of his head, which is covered with a low, three-cornered hat. He holds in his right hand a rather long, flexible whip, made

in one piece, with a long lash. The breeches come to the knees; hose and buckled shoes complete this quaint and interesting portrait.

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Such was the appearance, in 1675, of Mr. Frampton, whom one of the Secretaries of State in attendance on the King, writing on the eve of the match between his horse Nutmegg and Lord Montague's Bay Lusty, mentions that the owner of the former was "a gentleman of £120 rent," and that he was "engaged £900 deepe" on the race. It was run on the following day (Wednesday, March 18), when, according to Sir Robert Carr, Bay Lusty "was sadly beaten," and they (the Court party?) "were all undone."*

There appears to have been a good deal of money on this race, and it is probable Frampton won a considerable sum; at the same time, as only two or three thousand pounds are actually mentioned, it appears the alleged heavy wagering on horse races at Newmarket in those days is grossly exaggerated.

At the following Spring Meeting we hear of him again at Newmarket, where one of his horses ran in a match for £1000 with a "nag" belonging to Sir Robert Howard's son; and that he made a similar match with another gentleman to be run at Salisbury. His name does not again occur in the "History of Newmarket" until the Spring Meeting of 1680, when he had a couple of matches with his "Race Mare" for 300 guineas; half forfeit. In the meantime he appears to have promoted or to have been interested in several mains of cocks, and to have been very successful with them. Besides horse racing and cock fighting, he was, also, one of the most enthusiastic falconers of this period, and he is said to have invariably carried with him several casts of fine hawks for the diversion of his numerous associates. In connection with this

Where
he becomes a
Personage.

* There is some discrepancy in the date and the prize or value of this match. March 18 is the correct date. In the Heming MS., dated March 23, 1674-5, this extract occurs: "At Newmarket, last Wednesday, was run a match between Lord Montague's Bay Lusty and Mr. Frampton's Nutmegg. The latter won with £1100 besides the great bells."—H.M.S.C.

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sport we append the following letters written by him. They are particularly interesting as being the only letters of his which have been preserved, but were never intended for publication :—

Addressed to Thos. Chafin, Esq., at Mr. Loyds, in Greene Street, to be delivered when he comes to London. Ffrank, London.

SIR,

I have a man now in London that can carry hawkes : as soon as this comes to your handes, goe to Mr. Chiffinch, and, if the hawkes are come in, send me down, by my man, the largest and handsomest hawkes that are brought over in the Rushian shippes : my man lodges at Collonel Coker's lodging ; Mr. Andrew Loder can inform you where Mr. Coker lodges ; if my man bringes down the hawkes it will save me 30s. a-piece, and he will bring them more care-fully than another, and there will be no fear of changing the hawkes. If my man stays three or four days, if the hawkes are not come in, I shall be contented ; but, if there be no expectation of the hawkes coming in, let my man come away presently, and I will desire Mr. Mompeyson to bring down the hawkes, but you must make some private marke in them, and send me word what it is, that I may be sure that they may not be changed.

I am your kinsman and servant,

W. T. FRAMPTON.

His Letters
Relating
to Falconry.

May ye 1st, 1682.

SIR,

The hawke you sent me to keep is now a burden : for I have a cast besides, and I cannot get good meat for them, soe that you must dispose of her, being a beautifull Moscowy hawke. She is every bodis munney ; from the marchant she is worth £10. I paid Mr. Mompeyson's man for bringing her down 10s. I have made her a good conditioned hawke, and killed a brace of pheasants with her ; I would not do so much for another man if he would have given me £5. Your hawke is full of flesh, and very brisky. John Downes, at George Downes's house, on Newington Caseway, will get you a chapman for the hawke. I have paid Mr. Coker 20s. for keep of your gelding, and one shilling to the man. The dog you had from the king is mangy from top to toe, but I hope to cure him, but he is not able to leap over a low stile.

I am your faithfull friend,

WILL. FRAMPTON.

SIR,

SAXTON HALL.

If I should not see you before I go towards Newmarket (the end of this month), don't think me ill-natured or disrespectful. I shall for near a fortnight be tumbling up and downe in Dorset and Wilts, till I have got up some money to take up part of my engagements, but I doubt I shan't all. I could lodge a night with good content at your house, were my friend Mrs. Nancey well, to help prattle with me, and had I new half ginney to be out of my maid Mary's debt, which, indeed, I tried to get in London, of the quiners, of whom I am promissed. I shall thinke of providing some present for her father, to reimburs him for his trouble and charge to feed and take care of my loose hawkes; but, that you may take no advantage of any promise, and another reason more powerful, I only add that I am your nameless friend.

Tregonwell
Frampton.

September 16—90.

In the absence of any authentic information, it is impossible to say when Mr. Frampton first assumed the duties of Governor or Keeper of the Racehorses of William III.; an appointment which he undoubtedly held at Newmarket under that King, Queen Anne, George I., and George II. No patent, sign manual, or warrant of any description can be found by which he or his predecessors, or his successor, were appointed to that office. It is probable the situation was filled, and the duties of it exercised, by different persons from the time of James I.; nevertheless, the holders of it do not appear to have been officially recognised, nor to have had any *locus standi* in that capacity in any branch or department of the Royal Household.

Keeper of the
Racehorses of
William III.

In 1685 Andrew Cockayne, gentleman, presented a petition to James II., in which he states that he was Yeoman Rider of the Hunting Horses and Governor of the Running Horses at Newmarket; and that another person being made Governor of the Running Horses, he became entitled to a pension of £150 a year out of the Privy Purse. That, having built a house at Newmarket, Sir Stephen Fox, by his late Majesty's command, agreed with him for it for £300, which was never paid, only the interest out of the Cofferer's Office; and he now prayed that there being due

His
Predecessor in
that Office.

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to him for the arrears and purchase money above £1000, that his Majesty will give him such relief, &c., &c. Now, it is clear that Mr. Cockayne does not claim any remuneration or arrears due to him for salary in his capacity of ex-Governor of the King's Running Horses at Newmarket, as he only alleged that he was entitled to a pension of £150 a year from the Privy Purse for having held that office. He cites no patent or warrant to support his claim; and he relies only on his right to obtain relief for the money and the accrued interest on it, which he invested in the house, which was afterwards bought from him by Charles II. Mr. Cockayne's petition was laid before James II., at a Court held at Whitehall on December 15, 1685, when the King was graciously pleased to refer it to the Lord High Treasurer for his consideration and report as to what might be fitly done therein for the petitioner's relief. Nothing was done, and so the matter ended.

His
Predecessor's
Petition
to James II.

The petition, however, is an interesting document, because it shows that another person was appointed Governor of the Running Horses at Newmarket when Mr. Cockayne was dismissed or superseded in that post. Unfortunately the name of this person is not given; nevertheless, Mr. Frampton may have been the man. As already seen, he had been a tenant on this estate from the year 1678 (p. 87), and was domiciled at Newmarket, where he was already a prominent person for some years. At the same time there is no justifiable corroboration for the assumption that he was the successor to this post at, or immediately after, the time it was vacated by Mr. Cockayne. Indeed, the first payment in this capacity which can be traced to Mr. Frampton, through official sources, does not occur until the year 1703, when he received through the Office of the Cofferer and Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, "for the expences of the race horses," from March 8, 1701[-2] to September 30, 1703, the sum of £700. There is, however, very little doubt that his usual allowance was £100 a year for each race horse belonging to the Sovereign under his

charge, including the maintenance of boys and their lodging; and provision of hay, oats, bread, and all other necessities for the horses. In the absence of official evidence it is, therefore, impossible to ascertain precisely in what year Mr. Frampton obtained the post of Governor or Keeper of King's Racehorses at Newmarket.* As there is no doubt of his having been paid about the year 1695 £192 19s. 8d. "for settling the establishment of the racehorses at the Green Cloth and Avery and for a plate [to be run for] at Newmarket," through the office of the Master of the Horse to William III. (Henry D'Auverquerque, Duke of Nassau), we may assume he was nominated or actually appointed to the place in question at this time. Still, if we deduct 100 guineas for the plate abovementioned, and if it was a King's Plate (*per se*) of the value of 100 guineas (=£107 10s.), there would only remain £84 9s. 8d. for Mr. Frampton to take; and that amount or balance may only represent a disbursement to him for his pains and trouble in attending at the offices of the Green Cloth for the purposes mentioned, and would thus be distinct from his remuneration as Governor or Keeper of the King's Racehorses at Newmarket. At the same time, only £60 or thereabouts might have been allocated to this plate, which, according to an announcement or advertisement in the *London Gazette*, October 17, 1695, was "a plate of above £60 value," and to be run for at Newmarket, "on Thursday, the 24th instant; gentlemen to ride; three heats; 11 stone. Any horse may put in for it, paying 5 guineas, except a horse known by the name of Headpiece." It is, moreover, doubtful if this £60 was supplied by the Treasury, or that the Plate was a King's Plate (*per se*), for which no horse, mare, or gelding, duly qualified, could be barred. In Luttrell's "Diary" it is called the "Town Plate," and it is said that Mr. Frampton won it with the King's horse. In the *Post Boy*, October 19-22, 1695, it is

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He acts
officially.

* The Accounts of the Cofferer in the R.O. series are very imperfect. There is (or used to be) a set of them at the office of the Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace, which is also imperfect.

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asserted that "the plate was run for on Saturday last, at Newmarket, and the King's horse won it;" but if the race was run on October 24, that day would have been the third Friday in that month. It seems, however, that in consequence of the King's visit the race came off on Saturday, October 19; that it was won by one of his horses, and that Mr. Frampton probably rode the winner.

The King's
Racehorses at
Newmarket.

At the Spring Meeting of 1698, Mr. Frampton won the following matches with his horses: April 8, Cricket beat Lord Ross's Peacock, 9st. each, for 100gs., 4 miles; April 11, Stiff Dick, a feather, beat Lord Wharton's Careless, 9st., for 500gs., 5 miles; April 23, Turk beat Lord Carlisle's Spot, 9st. each, for 500gs., 4 miles. On April 18 he paid forfeit in a match to Lord Ruthen, and, although it was said to have been made "to divert his Majesty," Mr. Frampton did not run his horse (Ball) because he had made two better matches with it to be run at the next meeting. In one of the contemporary accounts of this Spring Meeting, Stiff Dick is said to have belonged to William III., who may have bought that horse before the race. He was, however, entered and run in Mr. Frampton's name. There is no doubt that in the following year (1699) the King bought Cricket and another horse called Bruce from Mr. Frampton for £107 10s.; also some other horses from him and other persons, so that William III. seems to have had from six to ten racehorses in training at Newmarket about this time. Nevertheless, no horses were entered or run in his name at the Spring Meeting there in 1699, when Mr. Frampton won a match with Cupid, and was beaten in two other matches in which he ran Infant and Stiff Dick.

During the five years from the accession of Queen Anne in 1703 to 1708 the contemporary information relating to current sporting affairs in general, and to horse racing in particular, is so rarely to be met with that very little news of Mr. Frampton's proceedings on the Turf at this period can be ascertained. Some of his horses—Sobriety, Thiller, Monkey, Hopeful, Trumpeter, and others—are mentioned to have been matched at Newmarket.

but no results or incidents of importance transpire in connection with them. He was, however, officiating in his capacity of Governor or Keeper of the Queen's Racehorses at Newmarket, and was paid through the Office of the Cofferer of the Household, from October 10, 1707, to September 30, 1708,* £600 "*pro expensis race equor.*" Early in the latter year, pursuant to the subjoined Treasury letter, he received £500 to purchase racehorses for the Queen :—

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MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

My Lord Treasurer commands me to signify to you Her Majesty's pleasure that £500 shall be forthwith paid to Tregonwell Frampton, Esq., Keeper of Her Majesty's Race Horses at Newmarket, for buying of running horses to be kept there for Her Majesty's use. And his Lordship desires you will please to cause a warrant to be prepared and placed before the Queen for her Royal Signature to authorise the Cofferer of Her Majesty's Household out of such money as shall be issued to him for this purpose to pay over the said sum of £500 to the said Mr. Frampton accordingly, but without setting him in super for the same in the Cofferers' Accounts.

Queen Anne's
Racehorses
at Newmarket.

26 Feb., 1707-8.

I am, &c.,

WM. LOWNDES.

How this £500 was invested it is now impossible to say. Possibly some of it was allocated to purchase Pepper, Mustard, and Star, which belonged to the Queen, and ran in her name.

We now come in contact with the most remarkable incident associated with Mr. Frampton's career on the Turf. It is probable that after the death of Sidney, first Earl of Godolphin, September 15, 1712, Mr. Frampton bought, or otherwise acquired, the horse Dragon, which was matched by the late Lord Godolphin to run against Lord Dorchester's Wanton at the Spring Meeting of 1711 (p. 92). It is possible there may have been two horses of the name at this time ; but under the circumstances of the case it is fairly safe to assume that the horse named Dragon, with

* The Accounts of the Cofferer from 1704 to 1706 are missing. From October 1, 1709, to March 28, 1711, he received through this department £1100.

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which Mr. Frampton made a match, to be run on the first day of the Autumn Meeting of 1712, against the Duke of Bolton's Bay Bolton, for 300 guineas, half forfeit, was the same animal. At this meeting, on October 30, Mr. Frampton also made a match with Dragon against Lord Dorchester's Bay Wanton for a similar stake; and at the Spring Meeting of 1713 Dragon was matched by Mr. Frampton to run five miles on April 22 against the Duke of Somerset's Windham, 8st. 2lb. each, for 300 guineas, half forfeit. Unfortunately, no results or details of these matches can be found, and no references to these meetings have been preserved, except the bare list of the matches recorded in the *Daily Courant*.

A Story of
Snap - Dragon
and Brandy?

It is impossible to reconcile the circumstances whereby Mr. Frampton and this horse Dragon can be identified with the sensational and absurd effusion which appeared in a primitive magazine called *The Adventurer*, and said to be edited and written by John Hawkesworth, LL.D. In the thirty-seventh number of *The Adventurer*, published Tuesday, March 13, 1753, there appears an article relating to happiness, properly estimated by its degree in whatever subject, except (apparently) in veracity and logic, which is exemplified by a "remarkable" instance of cruelty to brutes, accompanied by the braying of an ass and the song of a blackbird! The writer abhors sport, but inferentially lets out he loves the bottle, and, *in the fervour of his imagination*, "the evening stole imperceptibly away, and at length morning succeeded to midnight," when he fell asleep in his chair. In this condition his memory and judgment being "at an end," "fancy," that "roving wanton," conducted him through a dark avenue, which, after many windings, terminated in a place supposed to be the elysium of birds and beasts. Fearing to incur the "contempt and indignation" of the "birds and beasts," he became an eavesdropper, and listened to the sentiments addressed by an ass to a horse. The horse (which he now calls a "Steed") next holds forth as follows:

"It is true I was a favourite; but what avails it to be the favourite of caprice, avarice, and barbarity? My tyrant was a wretch, who gained a

considerable fortune by play, particularly by racing. I had won him many large sums; but by being at length excepted out of every match, as having no equal, he regarded even my excellence with malignity when it was no longer subservient to his interest. Yet I still lived in ease and plenty; and as he was able to sell even my pleasures, though my labour was become useless, I had a seraglio in which there was a perpetual succession of new beauties. At last, however, another competitor appeared: I enjoyed a new triumph by anticipation; I rushed into the field, panting for the conquest, and the first heat I put my master in possession of the stakes, which amounted to ten thousand pounds. The proprietor of the mare that I had distanced, notwithstanding this disgrace, declared with great zeal, that she should run the next day against any gelding in the world for double the sum: my master immediately accepted the challenge, and told him that he would the next day produce a gelding that should beat her: but what was my astonishment and indignation, when I discovered that he most cruelly and fraudulently intended to qualify me for this match upon the spot; and to sacrifice my life at the very moment in which every nerve should be strained in his service.

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"As I knew it would be in vain to resist, I suffered myself to be bound: the operation was performed, and I was instantly mounted and spurred on to the goal. Injured as I was, the love of glory was still superior to the desire of revenge: I determined to die as I lived, without an equal; and having again won the race, I sunk down at the post in an agony, which soon after put an end to my life."

"The Horrible
Narrative."

This remarkable exhortation of "the Steed" having been thus created, in what Dr. Hawksworth terms "the fervour of his imagination" (an M.D. might diagnose it a case of inebriation), he proceeds to point a moral by adding: "When I heard this horrible narrative, which indeed I remembered to be true, I turned about in honest confusion, and blushed that I was a man." The blackbird then enters the elysium and engages Hawkesworth with song and elegy; and there we leave them.

Now, there is nothing in the incident, as transcribed from the original,* to identify or associate Mr. Frampton and his horse Dragon with it. It is nothing more or less than a bit of

* The extract from *The Adventurer* is taken from vol. iii. pp. 13-14; London, 1777. It has been compared and verified with the editions of 1756, 1760, 1778, 1797, and 1823.

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sensational fiction, and would have been quite forgotten and absolutely overlooked but for two circumstances.

The first is furnished in the moral, where Hawksworth says he remembered the incident to be true. On this occasion, according to his own account, his recollection was by no means clear; consequently we can spare his blushes and confusion for asserting the horrible narrative was true without adducing any authority to substantiate a legend so absurd.

The second circumstance was attended with an engraving of Mr. Frampton's portrait by Wootton, in which "The Father of the Turf" is depicted seated in an arm-chair with a stick in his right hand, a greyhound at his left knee, a fighting cock on the table beside him, and a picture "of the celebrated horse 'Dragon' on the wall behind him." The print was a mezzotinto engraving by Faber, and was first published about the year 1740. It sold very badly, and a large number of impressions remained for years on the publisher's hands. In this emergency, or slump, an enterprising print seller bought up the remainder, and under the influence of what may have been to him a happy inspiration, he had the sensational paragraph in *The Adventurer*, number 37, engraved and placed on the bottom of the print. But in doing this the enterprising print-seller, aware of the absurdity that Mr. Frampton would match his horse Dragon against another for £10,000, and on the following day match him again for £20,000, very prudently altered the £10,000 in the first match to 1000 guineas. He also faked the quotation by inserting "Mr." with a dash before the words "the proprietor of the mare I had distanced." At any rate this spicy quotation had the desired effect. The print sold off rapidly; it was bought by sportsmen because of the absurdity of the quotation, and by folks of Hawkesworth's kidney as a deterrent to rising generations whose national instinct might incline them to like horse racing and rural sports.

The phenomenal demand which was thus created for the print naturally excited the envy of competitors in that sort of business,

The
Mezzotinto
Engraving by
Faber.

and the latter, being anxious to participate in an undertaking so profitable, sought for and discovered the other picture of Mr. Frampton, which was also painted by Wootton, which they had engraved by John Jones, "Engraver Extraordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Principal Engraver to H.R.H. the Duke of York." This print was published in 1791. Of course the sensational extract from *The Adventurer* was inserted underneath the portrait, which was printed on the best paper and the finest satin. It sold remarkably well.

SAXTON HALL.

—
The
Mezzotinto
Engraving by
Jones.

It is almost unnecessary to point out that anyone acquainted with even the rudiments of making matches, or of entering and running horses in races, would know that no one would be so foolish as to take a horse from the stud, make a match with him for £10,000 against a mare of the highest, or almost the highest class, and run the horse untrained in such a race with any prospect of success. Yet this is the very thing Mr. Frampton is made to do in this match. The horse wins it "by a distance !!!" The next day the horse is again matched against the mare for £20,000. He is emasculated before the start, and "instantly mounted and spurred on to the goal." He wins the race and dies at the post. Why the whole yarn is a tissue of impossibilities.

An Imaginary
Match.

It would be about the same time as the Dragon fiction is supposed to have occurred that Mr. Frampton's name was bandied about in connection with an alleged great match he had made to run one of his horses against a horse of Sir William Strickland, "a Yorkshire baronet." At the instigation of his master, Mr. Frampton's groom is said, after many negotiations, to have arranged with Sir William Strickland's groom to try the two horses before the race, presumably at even weights. In this alleged trial Mr. Frampton's horse was made to carry 7lb. overweight. The other horse (by some writers called Merlin, by others Rapid) also put up 7lb. extra. In this "secret" trial—which everyone seems to have known—Mr. Frampton's horse was

A Doubtful
Match.

SAXTON HALL.

Tregonwell
Frampton.

just beaten; and it has been asserted that in consequence of the 7lb. extra which Mr. Frampton's horse was supposed to have carried in the trial, was certain, at level weights, to win the match. The greatest interest was evinced in the forthcoming match, which is said to have been looked upon as a struggle for supremacy between the north and the south; and the betting on it was far in excess of anything that had been previously known. It was further alleged that several estates changed hands after the race, and so many gentlemen were completely ruined in consequence of the vast sums lost thereon, that the Act of Parliament 9 Anne, chapter 14, section 3, was passed, by virtue of which no sum exceeding £10 in bets could be recovered. If this be true, it is another remarkable circumstance that no record of this match should have been preserved. Even the names of the horses in the match, the date of the race, and the course it was run upon, are unknown. We are told, however, that Mr. Frampton's horse lost the match. Doubtless the circumstances are greatly exaggerated.

Exaggerations.

Frampton's
dwelling house.

In the meantime we must not lose sight of Mr. Frampton as a tenant on this estate. His official quarters were within the precincts of the Palace (p. 64), but his dwelling house—which was near “the end of Newmarket,” in the county of Cambridge, between a certain lane (afterwards called the Shagbag), and the way leading to Ashley and the Bowling Green on the sheep-walk there—now the site of the late Prince Batthyany's, John Dawson's, and Heath House. We have already seen how and when he occupied this house and premises, and how he bequeathed them to Francis, Earl of Godolphin, but “for want of proper words in the said will the said gift amounted to no more than an estate for life.” When Lord Godolphin's tenure expired, the dwelling-house and premises reverted to Edward Paston, Esq., of Barningham, co. Norfolk, and the Hon. Charles Stourton Walmsley, grand nephews and co-heirs of Mr. Frampton. The house and premises was subsequently partitioned, and in after times other portions of it were held by Richard Cripps, Esq., George Tutting,

William Tutting, John Perren, Henry Neal, Richard Dixon Boyce, John Kent, William Buttler, and the widow Robinson.

SANTON HALL.

Tregonwell
Frampton.

Now, as to the astuteness and finesse on the Turf attributed to Mr. Frampton, it is a remarkable fact that by comparing the horses he owned and run from 1719 to 1727 (the year of his death) it will be found that out of fifty-two races (principally matches) he only won fourteen and lost thirty-eight. In the sub-joined list it may also be noticed that 300 guineas was the largest sum he staked in any of those matches, and that more frequently he made matches for quite inconsiderable stakes. Indeed, it seems, at least during the last eight years of his life, that sport and not lucre was his sole object. Probably in consequence of his quasi-official position at Newmarket, he only entered and ran a horse there for a King's Plate on one occasion. From March, 1723, to April, 1726, none of his horses ran at Newmarket, nor elsewhere, so far as can be ascertained from reliable sources.

Mr. Frampton's horses won or received forfeit :

1719. April 10.—Hall won a match against Mr. Cotton's colt, 10st. each, 4 miles, for 200gs.
 October 23.—Dangerfield, 9st., won a match against Duke of Wharton's Wigg, 8st., 4 miles, for 50gs.
 November 2.—Chestnut colt, 9st., won a match against Mr. Cotton's gray colt, 8st. 11lb., 4 miles, for 100gs.
 1720. April 6.—Highblow, 9st. 8lb., won a match against Lord Essex's Cupid, 9st., 4 miles, for 50gs.
 April 16.—Nutmeg won a match against Duke of Devonshire's Basto filly, 8st. 6lb. each, 6 miles, for 150gs.
 April 26.—Hobler, 10st. 4lb., won a match against Lord Drogheda's Pickled Herring, 10st. 11lb., 6 miles, for 200gs.
 April 28.—Spavin Hall, 9st. 12lb. 4oz., won a match against Sir R. Fagg's Galloway, 9st., 4 miles, for 150gs.
 October 7.—Spavin Hill received forfeit in a match against Duke of Rutland's Trumkin, 4 miles, for 150gs.
 October 10.—Hobler, 11st. 9lb., received forfeit in a match against Lord Drogheda's Pickle Herring, 11st., 8 miles, for 200gs. h.f.

His Winning
Horses
and Races from
1719 to 1727.

SAXTON HALL.

—
Tregonwell
Frampton.

- October 20.—Oysterfoot, 9st., received forfeit in a match against Sir R. Fagg's h., 5 years old, 8st., 4 miles, for 100gs. h.f.
- October 28.—Spavin Hall received forfeit in a match against Duke of Wharton Grantham filly, 4 miles, for 100gs. h.f.
1721. October 20.—Margaretta won a match against Major Rous's ch. mare, 9st. each, 4 miles, for 200gs.
1722. April 7.—Hunting Halls won a match against Mr. Tower's Woodcock, 10st. each, 4 miles, for 100gs.
1723. April 10.—Mule, 10st., won a match against Mr. Morgan's Slug, 10st. 6lb., 6 miles, for 100gs.

Mr. Frampton's horses lost or paid forfeit :

His Beaten
Horses from
1719 to 1727.

1719. April 11.—Spider lost in a match against Duke of Wharton's Chanter, 8st. each, 4 miles, for 150gs.
- October —.—Pints ran second in the King's Plate, won by Duke of Rutland's Brown Betty.
- October 30.—Gander, 9st. 5lb., lost a match against Duke of Wharton's Dangerfield, 8st. 3lb., 6 miles, for 50gs.
- November 4.—Hobler lost a match against Duke of Rutland's Commoner, 8st. 7lb. each, 4 miles, for 150gs.
1720. March 10.—Hobler paid forfeit to Duke of Rutland's Commoner, in a match for 150gs., half forfeit.
- April 5.—Potatoe, 9st. 4lb., lost a match against Mr. Panton's Molly, 9st., 4 miles, for 100gs.
- May 4.—Highlow lost a match against Sir R. Fagg's bl. Galloway, 9st. 6lb., 4 miles, for 100gs.
- May 21.—Potatoe, 10st. 1lb., lost a match against Lord Drogheda's Pickle Herring, 10st., 4 miles, for 100gs.
- September 20.—Potatoe, 6st. 12lb., lost a match against Mr. Panton's d. g. Dun, a feather, 4 miles, for 50gs.
- September 30.—Highlow, 7st., paid forfeit in a match against Mr. Panton's Dun, a feather, for 50gs. h. f.
- October 1.—Margaretta paid forfeit in a match, give and take, the lowest 10st., against Duke of Rutland's Pudding, 4 miles, for 150gs., 50gs. forfeit.
- October 1.—Highlow lost a match against Sir R. Fagg's ch. Galloway, give and take, the lowest 8st., 4 miles, for 200gs.
- October 13.—Potatoe lost a match against Lord Onslow's One-eye, 8st. 5lb. each, 4 miles, for 100gs.

- October 22.—Margaretta lost a match against Mr. Cotton's gray mare, 8st. 5lb. each, 4 miles, for 150gs.
- October 27.—Highlow lost a match against Lord Onslow's One-eye, 8st. 7lb. each, one mile, for 100gs.
- November 5.—Highlow, 9st., lost a match against Sir R. Fagg's ch. g., 8st., 4 miles, for 200gs.
- October 22.—Spindleshanks paid forfeit in a match against Duke of Rutland's Pudding, 4 miles, for 150gs., 50gs. forfeit.
- November 5.—Sorrel filly lost a match against Duke of Rutland's gray filly, give and take, 4 miles, for 100gs.
1721. April 8.—Margaretta paid forfeit in a match against Duke of Devonshire's bl. c., give and take, 8 miles, for 200gs., h. f.
- October 2.—Dun, 7st. 11lb., paid forfeit in a match against Mr. Panton's Molly, 6st., 2 miles, for 300gs., h. f.
- October 7.—Oysterfoot paid forfeit against Sir R. Fagg's b. h., 7st. 13lb. each, 4 miles, for 200gs., h. f.
- Highlow, 7st. 11lb., lost a match against Mr. Panton's filly, a feather, one mile, for 150gs.
- October 18.—Dun, 7st. 11lb., lost a match against Mr. Panton's filly, a feather, one mile, for 150gs.
- November 3.—Hobler, 9st., lost a match against Mr. Green's Stradler, 8st. 8lb., 4 miles, for 100gs.
1722. May 2.—Colt lost a match against Lord Milsintown's gelding, 8st. 7lb. each, one mile, for 200gs.
- October 27.—Miss Wassop, 8st., lost a match against Mr. Panton's Molly, 9st. 7lb., 2 miles, for 150gs.
1723. March 23.—Miss Wassop, 8st., lost a match against Mr. Cotton's Fox, 10st., 2 miles, for 200gs.
- May 1.—Mule, 8st., lost a match against Lord Hilsborough's Conqueror, 8st. 7lb., for 200gs.
1726. October 13.—Lesser mule, 9st., lost a match against Mr. Vane's gr. c. Costly, 9st. 7lb., 6 miles, for 100gs.
- October 27.—Job, 9st., paid a compromise in a match against Mr. Vane's Costly, 9st. 4lb., 6 miles, for 100gs.
- October 31.—Bigger mule, 9st., lost a match against Mr. Vane's Costly, 10st., 6 miles, for 100gs.
- November 1.—Mortimer, 9st., lost a match against Captain Collyer's gr. c. Costly, 9st. 7lb., 4 miles, for 150gs.
- November 2.—Mortimer paid forfeit to Costly, in a second match on the same terms.

SAXTON HALL.

—
Tregonwell
Frampton.

His Beaten
Horses from
1719 to 1727.

SAXTON HALL.

—
Tregonwell
Frampton.

1727. March 10.—Job, 9st., paid forfeit in a match against Lord Milsintown's gr. c. Costly, 10st., 6 miles, for 200gs., h. f.
March 24.—Mortimer, 9st., paid forfeit in a match against Captain Collyer's Costly, 9st. 10lb., 6 miles, for 150gs., h. f.

Besides the preceding matches and races, Mr. Frampton ran :

1721. July 31.—York. Grey mare ran unplaced in the King's Plate.
August 2.—York. Dark chestnut colt ran second in a plate of £40.
1722. August 6.—York. Hip ran unplaced in the King's Plate.

His
Eccentricity.

Mr. Frampton is said to have been considered a very eccentric person, remarkable for a peculiar uniformity in his dress, the fashion of which he never changed, and in which, regardless of its uncouth appearance, he would not unfrequently go to Court and inquire in the most familiar manner for his master or mistress, the King or the Queen ; and that Queen Anne used to call him Governor Frampton. He certainly was a conspicuous personage at Court on Twelfth Day, upon which festival the apartment of the Groom Porter was the scene of excessive gaming, and on those occasions "the Governor" was invariably "the greatest gainer" (the *Flying Post*, No. 573).

His Critics.

It is unfortunate that all Mr. Frampton's critics were so palpably ignorant of racing laws and customs. One of these, in bearing testimony to his perspicacity in horseracing lore, says he could tell if a horse had broken knees or if it were broken winded ! Another, after describing the nobility and gentry at Newmarket races, descending "from their high dignity and quality to the picking of another's pocket, and biting one another as much as possible, and that with so much eagerness, it might be said they acted without respect to faith, honour, or good manners," designates Mr. Frampton as the oldest and cunningest jockey in England, who one day would lose 1000 guineas and the next day win 2000 guineas and so alternately. "He made as light of throwing away £500 or £1000 at a time as other men of their

pocket money, and was as perfectly calm, cheerful, and unconcerned when he lost £1000 as when he had won it." When this scribe left the betting-post he absurdly alludes to seeing the horses at exercise before "the grand day," when "they would exert their utmost strength as much as at the time of the race itself, and that to such an extremity that one or two of them died in the stable when they came to be rubbed down after the first heat." Yet this sort of incoherent rubbish has been preserved and reiterated and improved upon by Hawkesworth and his successors, even down to our own times.

SAXTON HALL

Tregonwell
Frampton.

After having been a tenant, residing on the Cheveley estate for about fifty years, Mr. Frampton died, unmarried, in his "dwelling-house" there on March 12, 1727, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and was buried exactly in the middle of the chancel on the steps before the altar in All Saints Church, Newmarket, where a mural monument of black and white marble, with a pyramid at the top, and on it an urn was erected to his memory. On the bottom part of the pyramid, on a marble shield, were his arms, viz.: Argent, a bend gules cottised sable. A greyhound sejant argent, collared gules. When this church was "renovated," about twenty years ago, "the King's pew," Mr. Frampton's monument, and all the memorial tablets in the interior were ruthlessly removed or destroyed.

His Death.

A few more episodes in connection with the manor of Saxtonhall may be mentioned here. At a Court Baron held on Friday, June 25, 1742, Thomas Elder, Esq., chief steward thereof, presiding, it was presented (*inter alia*) that "an antient peice of Plate or Silver Dish was found since the last Court held for this Manor lying hid and Buried in the Earth near a Barn held of this Manor by the Right Honble. William Lord Sundon, and now in the Occupation of ffancis Buckle; which belongs to his Grace the Duke of Somerset, Lord of the Manor of Saxtonhall, as Treasure Trove found within the same, And has been accordingly delivered by the said ffancis Buckle for his Grace's use."

Treasure
Trove.

SAXTON HALL.
The Turnspit's
Epitaph.

About this time Will Simonds, an eccentric "lad," who had for many years filled the once important office of turnspit at Cheveley Park, died, and was buried in Woodditton Churchyard, where a tombstone was erected over his grave bearing the following characteristic inscription :

TO THE DRIPPING PAN,] MEMORY OF

WILLIAM SIMONDS,

Who died March 1, 1753.

Aged 80 years.

Here lies my corpse who was the man
That loved a sop in dripping pan
But now believe me I am dead
Now here the pan stands at my head
Still for sop to the last I cry'd
But could not eat, and so I died
My neighbours they perhaps may laugh
Now they do read my epitaph.

The dripping pan (said to be copper bottomed) is about 8in. by 5in., and is let into an excavated or chiseled out part of the tombstone on the apex of it between the four first words of the inscription. The original stone was accidentally broken on the occasion of a wedding party at Woodditton Church about twenty-five years ago. It was soon after removed, and the present stone substituted, in which the original dripping pan was placed ; and it was re-erected at the expense of a Miss Dobito, of Woodditton, and executed by Richard Arber, Newmarket.

"Crockford's
Farm."

The notorious William Crockford was a tenant on the Cheveley estate, and amused himself with farming on new and scientific principles near The Links Steeplechase Course, where his labours in the role of Cincinnatus attracted numerous visitors between the years 1825 and 1840. Crockford's farm has been and still is celebrated for producing some of the best barley in England. During this period he also ran a gaming house at Newmarket, on the occasion of the race meetings there, as an adjunct of

his celebrated club in St. James's Street, London. The former was situated near the centre of the town on the Cambridgeshire side of the High Street, and is now the well-known house of Lady Stamford. The spacious gardens in the rear of it were laid out with great taste, and embellished with valuable statuary, walks, and fountains.*

SAXTON HALL.

Frampton's farmhouse was afterwards in the occupation of William Cripps Kitchener, Esq., who was Deputy Steward of the manors of the Cheveley Estate from 1835 to 1840, and Chief Steward from 1841 to February 27, 1886. He was uncle to Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and Aspull, co. Suffolk.

Some of the customs appertaining to the manor are very interesting. In the reign of James I., playing at cards, dice, and

CHEVELEY.
Manorial
Customs.

* Various accounts are given of Crockford's rise to fortune and prosperity. It is said that on one occasion he, with his partner, Gye, won, after a sitting of twenty-four hours, the enormous sum of £100,000 from Lord Thanet and Lord Granville, Mr. Ball Hughes, and two others whose names are not recorded. Crockford's next partner was an expert gamester named Taylor. They set up a hazard bank, won a great deal of money, but quarrelled and separated at the end of the first year. Crockford removed to St. James's Street, had a good year, and, his rival having in the meantime failed, immediately set about building at No. 50, on the west side of the street, near White's, the magnificent clubhouse which was destined to become so terribly famous—a reputation notorious to gamesters throughout Europe in 1827. All the celebrities in England, from the Duke of Wellington to the youngest ensign in the Guards, hastened to enrol themselves as members, whether they cared for play or not. Card tables were regularly placed, and whist was played occasionally, but the great attraction was the hazard bank, at which the proprietor took his nightly stand prepared for all comers. At a single sitting four noblemen are said to have lost £25,000 each. Others lost in proportion to their means. Indeed, it would be hard to say how many ruined families went to make Crockford a millionaire. His sensational death on the Derby Day of 1844 caused much comment at the time, owing to his being the owner of Ratan, the second favourite. The race, however, resulted in a singular conclusion by the disqualification of Running Rein, the winner, who was proved to be a four-year-old. He retired in 1840, and died on May 24, 1844, in Carlton House Terrace, aged 69, having in a short time amassed something like £1,200,000. After his death the clubhouse, the façade of which was taken from Wren's design of Newmarket Palace, was sold by his widow for £2900, held on lease, of which thirty-two years were unexpired, subject to a yearly rent of £1400. The interior decorations alone cost £94,000. In 1849 the club was re-opened for the Military, Naval, and Court Service, but was again closed in 1851. It is now the Devonshire Club.

CHEVELEY.
 —
 Manorial
 Customs.

Jurisdiction
 of the
 Court Baron.

tables was forbidden. Transgressors had to appear before the Court Baron, but it does not transpire anyone was indicted thereat under those heads. At those assemblies the steward, or, in his absence, his deputy, presided. A jury was then sworn. The customary presentments were then submitted, viz.: The surrender of tenants in common, death of commoners, successor or next heir, lopping and topping of trees by persons contrary to the rights of the lord of the manor, definition of boundaries when any dispute arose. Horses, cows, or other cattle were not to go into the barley-field stubble till the parson cried "hawkey," on pain of the owners of the animals so transgressing forfeiting to the lord of the manor 6s. 8d., to the poor 6s. 8d., and to the pindar 1s. for each animal so trespassing. Dry cattle were not to go on the common between May Day and Lammas Day, except such as calved between May Day and Midsummer Day, under like penalties. Pigs were not to be turned into wheat or rye stubbles till the corn was carried away, under like penalties. Sheep were not to go into barley stubbles till All Saints' Day, nor into meadows or commons till St. Edmund's Day, and not to continue longer than Candlemas Day under like penalties. Cows were not to go, or to be led, to feed on the balks at any time, under like penalties. Horses were not to be stalked on the common, in the lanes, or on the balks in the fields, or any other place, till Lammas Day, under like penalties. Pigs were not to be turned into corn fields without ringing in the fields, and if any were found not ringed the pindar was to pound them, and cause them to be newly ringed, the owners of such pigs to pay the pindar for his trouble one penny for each pig, and also pay the poundage. Mares were not to go into the common fields on pain of the owners forfeiting for each mare 6s. 8d. to the lord of the manor, 6s. 8d. to the poor, and 1s. to the pindar. Geese were not to be kept on the greens or commons on pain of the owners forfeiting 2s. 6d. to the lord of the manor, and 1d. each goose to the pindar. Sheep were not to be turned into rye-stubble fields till the parson cried "hawkey," on pain of the

owners forfeiting 6s. 8d. to the lord of the manor, 6s. 8d. to the poor, and 1s. to the pindar. Balks not to be ploughed or dug up on pain of like forfeitures. Finally, the pindar for the ensuing year was sworn, and then the court adjourned.

In September, 1762, a survey and valuation was made of the Cheveley Estate pursuant to a family settlement, from which we ascertain that Lady Granby's inheritance at the time comprised the manor of Cheveley, the manor of Newmarket (co. Cambridge), the manor of Newmarket (co. Suffolk), the manor of Ditton Valence, the manor of Ditton Camoise, the manor of Saxtonhall; Stonehall, Moulton, Lydgate, Cropley Park, Owsden, Ashley, and the advowsons of Lydgate, St. Mary's Newmarket, and Ditton. Unlike the preceding survey, taken in 1689 (see p. 49), which gives the acreage, the live stock, the farms, houses, &c., we only get the gross and net value of the estate in the survey of 1762—the manor of Cheveley being as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	
Cheveley seat and park	300	0	0	Surveys and Valuations.
A year's quit rent due to the manor	6	11	6	
A computation of fines arising out of this manor yearly	6	11	6	
John Tetsall, for the Hall or manor farm, 120 acres of land, town barn and close, Yaldock's close, Charville's close, and 16 acres and 3 roods of land	185	0	0	
James Pettit, for 13 acres of land	3	2	6	
Mr. Robert Bones, for the Warren, with house and land	20	0	0	
Hannah Crisp, widdow, for a cottage... ..	1	5	0	
Elizabeth Mortlock, widdow, for a messuage and lands in Cheveley, Saxon-street, and Woodditton ..	48	17	0	
John Tribrooke, for a farm and land purchased of Thomas Goodchild, for another farm, a parcel of land called Bothams, and another parcel of land	120	0	0	
Mark Balls, for the pasture ground called Southey Woods	12	0	0	
The Rev. Mr. Harris, for pasture grounds near the Parsonage	8	0	0	
Benjamin Pavis, for a small piece of pasture ground	0	10	0	
Total of yearly rents... ..	711	17	6	

CHEVELEY.	Land tax and out-payments yearly:	£	s.	d.
—	A year's land tax for Cheveley Park	18	0	0
Surveys	A year's window tax for ditto*	9	9	0
and	Parochial payments for ditto, about	10	0	0
Valuations.	A year's land tax for Cheveley Hall farm, &c. ...	54	13	0
	A yearly payment to the free school of Cheveley for the school lands lying intermixed among the lands of the Hall farm	10	0	0
	Deduct for a cottage charged at £1 5s. 0½d., the rent being 12s. 6d., and for Tilbrooke's farm being too high rented, £20 agreed and settled, in all...	20	12	6
		122	14	6

Leaving a net yearly produce of £589 3s., exclusive of the pollards in Cheveley Park, estimated worth £200.†

The Masters of
the Game.

Before bringing the sporting and rural reminiscences of this estate to an end it may be remarked that the Royal Prerogative touching the game thereon, as enforced by James I. and Charles I., continued to be occasionally exercised in the reign of Charles II., and was nominally observed down to a comparatively recent period. As already shown, James I. appointed Sir Thomas Jermyn to the office—which was afterwards styled and officially designated—of “Master of the Game at Newmarket” and the circuit within the verge or liberties thereonto pertaining. In the reign of Charles I. we see Sir John Carleton invested with like powers (p. 23). Soon after the Restoration Sir Allen Apsley was appointed to fill the vacancy, and, although occasionally notices were issued calling attention to the sporting prerogatives, the claims of the Crown do not appear to have been strictly

* In 1696 (eight years after the hearth tax was abolished) the tax on windows in houses was instituted. It was imposed upon every inhabited dwelling-house in England and Wales, except cottages, viz., for every house with less than ten windows, 2s.; from ten to twenty, 2s. and 4s. additional, that is 6s.; twenty or more, 2s., and 8s. additional, that is 10s. The assessment was altered from time to time. What it was per window in 1762 we cannot say.

† The timber on the entire estate was valued at £8941.

enforced.* Sir Edward Russell, Earl of Orford, was the next Master of the Game at Newmarket. When he died, in 1727, Charles, Duke of Grafton was appointed by a Royal Warrant, dated December 22, 1727; and Thomas Paton, Esq., on January 24, 1766. He held the appointment down to July 5, 1784, when we believe it was abolished. It was an honorary office in the sense of not bringing any direct stipend to those by whom it was held; nevertheless they enjoyed, concurrently with it, other places of profit under the Crown.† They drew, however, £60 a year for the wages of three under game keepers at Newmarket.‡

CHEVELEY.
—
The Masters of
the Game.

As to the neglected state of Cheveley Hall and Park after the mansion was looted in December, 1688, and the sad events happening to its then owner, the once debonair Henry Jermyn, Lord Dover, it would appear (if we can rely on a statement made, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, by Sir Peter Le Neve, Garter King at Arms) that the demesne and house was not injured to the extent generally supposed. At that time Sir Peter drew up a sort of itinerary for the "direction of Sir John Percival, Bart., in his travels through the counties of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge," in which he says: "Cheveley above

* Hist. Newmarket, vol. ii., *passim*.

† Mr. Thomas Panton was a groom of the Removing Wardrobe to George III., with a salary of £130 per annum, and keeper of the king's racehorses at Newmarket, for each of which he received £100 a year.

‡ The liveries of the royal game-keepers at Newmarket, which were provided by the royal wardrobe, was a separate charge, and apparently cost more than the yearly wages of the men. Thus, in 1716, the bill for the liveries of the three under gamekeepers at Newmarket included the following items: 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of crimson grain cloth for coats and breeches, at 16s. per yard, £11 2s.; 27 yards of blue serge, to line the coats and for waistcoats, at 2s. 9d. per yard, £3 13s. 4d.; 114 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards of broad gold arras lace, and 66 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards of narrow ditto, for coats, waistcoats, and breeches, and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards of broad ditto, for hats, (total) troy weight 99oz. 12dwts., at 10s. per ounce, £49 16s. Besides these there was Firman's bill for buttons: "four-cross basket campaign" and "large rich gilt breast buttons" are mentioned. The tailor's charge for making each suit was 24s., and 19s. 9d. each additional for trimmings. Their hats cost 39s. each, plus the gold lace.

The
Game-keepers'
Liveries.

CHEVELEY.
 —
 Royal Visitors.

New Market, the seat of Henry Lord Dover, second brother to the Lord Jermyn, is well built and furnished, though the mob were pleased, in the year 1688, to gut it, as the term was," and he recommends Sir John to pay it a visit during his "travels." At any rate it retained its celebrity among pilgrims interested in its historical associations, or attracted by the pastoral and sylvan scenery for which it was so conspicuous in the flat and treeless heaths by which it was, in those days, surrounded. Indeed, there were few persons of importance or culture sojourning at Newmarket for the races who did not pay at least a fleeting visit to Cheveley, where the Terrace—a miniature of the famous Terrace of St. Germain, from which it is said to have been designed—was the great attraction. And the vases on it, even to this day, are pronounced by experts to be unique, and valuable beyond price. William III. desired to see it, when he was at Newmarket during the Spring Meeting of 1698, but whether from a sentiment of delicacy or other pressing matters, he forewent the pleasure and paid a visit to Chippenham instead, where he had a staunch adherent in the person of his Master of the Game within the circuit of twelve miles, and also Treasurer of his Navy which ruled the waves within a circuit of the whole world. In October, 1717, George I. went to Newmarket to see the races there, and to ascertain what the lucky place was like, where, at the October Meeting of 1707, Queen Anne created him a Prince of the British Empire, and recognised him to be presumptive heir to her throne. One morning during this, his first sojourn at Newmarket, the King rode up to Cheveley and then went across to Chippenham to see his Master of the Game (as above) and Treasurer of his Navy (as aforesaid).

George I.

 Queen Anne.

Duke of
 Cumberland.

William, Duke of Cumberland, who became a regular *habitué* at Newmarket, made his first appearance there during the Spring Meeting of 1753. "The Duke" (as he was styled by his contemporaries) resided at the Palace during the race meetings, and it is



ISINGLASS.

said his favourite morning walk or afternoon ride was to Cheveley Park and back.*

In 1768 Christian VII. King of Denmark occupied the Palace during the October Meeting. Accompanied by his suite and "chaperoned"—in the words of the intelligencer—by the beautiful and volatile Duchess of Ancaster, they paid a morning visit to Cheveley, where they spent some time in the Park, and are said to have admired it very much. Christian VII., as also his predecessor Christian IV.—who was likewise at Cheveley in July, 1614—were related by marriage to our Royal Family, the former having married the Princess Caroline Matilda, sister to George III.; the daughter of the latter, Anne of Denmark, was the Queen Consort of James I. These visits of the Danish Royal Family to Cheveley recall the fact that the manor once belonged to Canute the Great.

Having already briefly referred to the estate when it belonged to the Manners' Family, it is therefore only now necessary to say, in conclusion, that, since 1890, Cheveley has been the residence of Mr. H. McCalmont, who purchased the property (which he had formerly held on lease) from the Duke of Rutland, in 1892. Mr. McCalmont was elected Member of Parliament for the Newmarket or Eastern Division of Cambridge-shire in 1895. It was at Cheveley that the great Isinglass, one of the best horses of the century, was foaled. His racing career may be epitomised in the words of the tablet on the

* Judging from the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber of the Royal Household, there were elaborate preparations in making ready the Palace for the reception of the Duke of Cumberland during his sojourn there at the spring meeting of 1753, on which occasion the cost was £268 16s. 6d. The Duke does not appear to have attended the autumn meeting of that year, but he was in residence at the Palace at both meetings from 1754 to 1759, and at the spring meeting of 1760, but absent at the October meeting in consequence of the death of his father, which occurred during that month; and he seems to have been present at all the meetings held there from 1761 to the year of his death, 1765, when the last entry in those accounts occurs: "for airing and getting ready H.M. Palace, at Newmarket, for the reception of the late Duke of Cumberland, in the year 1765, £91 11s. 4d."

CHEVELEY.

—
Kings of
Denmark.

CHEVELEY.

Isinglass.

picture of him, by Emil Adam, now hanging in the Jockey Club Rooms, as follows :

THIS PICTURE WAS PRESENTED BY
H. MCCALMONT, ESQ., M.P.
TO THE JOCKEY CLUB TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORIES OF

ISINGLASS

IN

1892, 1893, 1894, 1895.

WHEN HE WON THE FOLLOWING RACES :

A MAIDEN PLATE.	DERBY STAKES, EPSOM.
NEW STAKES, ASCOT.	ST. LEGER STAKES, DONCASTER.
MIDDLE PARK PLATE.	PRINCESS OF WALES' STAKES.
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.	ECLIPSE STAKES, SANDOWN.
NEWMARKET STAKES.	JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

And the

ASCOT GOLD CUP.

MAKING A TOTAL OF £57,455.

THE GREATEST AMOUNT EVER WON BY A SINGLE HORSE.

Isinglass, by Isoromy—Deadlock, was bred at Cheveley by his owner.

MR. H. MCCALMONT.

T. LOATES, Jockey.

J. JEWITT, Trainer.

PAINTED BY EMIL ADAM.

After his racing career Isinglass was sent to the stud, and now stands at Cheveley in a box specially built for him.

With the reproduction of the above picture we close this work.



